The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. I. No 179. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED......... £2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 5 0} DUBLIN, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1859. PRICE ONE PENNY.

David Towson

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Engagement of
MR. and MRS. CHARLES KEAN,
for a limited period.
They will be assisted by
MISS CHAPMAN,
MR. G. EVERETT,
MR. J. F. CATHCART,
Late Members of the Royal Princess' Company.

On THIS (MONDAY), NOVEMBER 28th, 1859, will be performed Lovell's admired Play (in 5 Acts) entitled THE WIFE'S SECRET.

Lord Arden - - - Mr. G. Everett.
Sir Walter Aymott - - - Mr. Charles Kean.
Jabez Sneed - - - Mr. J. F. Cathcart.
Lady Eveline Aymott - - - Mrs. Charles Kean.

To conclude with the Burlesque of the MAID AND MAGPIE; OR, THE FATAL SPOON.

- - - Mr. W. Williams
- - - Miss F. Hayden.

Box-office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured. Private Boxes—3 Guineas, 2½ Guineas, 2 Guineas, 1½ Guineas. Dress Circle, 4s.; Second Circle, 3s. 6d.; Pit, 2s.; Lr. Gal. 1s.; Up. Gal. 6d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
BY COMMAND
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.
ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30th, 1859,
Will be presented Shakspere's Comedy of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Benedick - - - Mr. Chas. Kean.
Beatrice - - - Mrs. Chas. Kean.

To conclude with the Farce of
YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

First Appearance of Mr. Grattan Dawson. Every Evening Mr. Ellerton, Mr. Bruce Norton, and Mrs. H. Webb.
On THIS EVENING (MONDAY), NOV. 28th, 1859,
The Performances will commence with the celebrated Play of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

Damon - - - Mr. Grattan Dawson.

To be followed by the Laughable Farce of
A POST OF HONOUR.

Cobus Yerks, a gardener, - - - Mr. W. Ellerton.
Stop Jig—Mr. Flynn.

After which (fourth time) the favourite Drama entitled
THE TWO QUEENS.

Magnus Lobb, - - - Mr. W. Ellerton.
Mary of Denmark, - - - Mrs. H. Webb.

To conclude with the celebrated Drama, entitled
THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.

La Chouette, or the Owl, - - - Mr. Bruce Norton.

Mr. T. C. KING is recovering from his indisposition.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.

ROTUNDO CONCERT ROOM.

Most positively the last week of
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
in the "Living Photograph" of
MR. SIMS REEVES,
will sing "The Death of Nelson,"
and "Young Agnes," (from *Fra Diavolo.*)
ALSO,
Each Evening, the celebrated French Lyric, in immitation of the late Madame Rachel,
"LA MARSEILLAISE,"
As given One Hundred Nights at the Egyptian Hall, London.
FRIDAY, the last night of Performance, and the Farewell Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL.
The last Morning Performance on SATURDAY, at THREE.
Stalls, 2s.; Area, 1s.
In consequence of the crowded state of the Room, the Sixpenny Department is discontinued.
Doors Open at Seven; to commence at Eight.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO, DUBLIN.
A RETURN VISIT OF
THE CELEBRATED AND ORIGINAL
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
FOR A SHORT PERIOD ONLY,
Commencing Monday, December 26, 1859.
Full particulars will be duly announced.
Secretary, H. MONTAGUE.

ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.
Mr. JOSEPH SCATES has the honour to announce
A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
On MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5, 1859,
For which occasion he has succeeded in engaging the following eminent London Artistes:---

VOCALISTS:
MADLLE. VANERI,
From the Royal Italian Opera:
MISS EYLES,
MR. CHARLES BRAHAM,
MR. ALLEN IRVING.
SOLO PIANOFORTE:
M. FRANCESCO BERGER.
SOLO CONCERTINA:
MR. JOSEPH SCATES.
CONDUCTORS:
MR. J. O'ROURKE, and M. F. BERGER.

Numbered Reserved Seats, 3s. 6d. Unnumbered, 2s. Gallery, 1s.
To be had at
Mr. SCATES,'
PIANOFORTE AND MUSICAL REPOSITORY,
27, COLLEGE-GREEN,
And at all the Music Warehouses.
Concert to commence at Eight.

NEW MOLYNEUX CHURCH AND ASYLUM
FOR BLIND FEMALES,
UPPER LEESON-STREET, DUBLIN.

Patroness---Lady M. Forester.	Patron---Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.
TRUSTEES.	
Most Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cashel.	John Fry, Esq.
Rev. W. Cleaver.	Henry Shaw, Esq.
Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D.	Francis Low, Esq.
Thomas F. Caldbeck, Esq., J.P.	Robert G. Collis, Esq.
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.	
Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., M.P., Harcourt-street.	H. Maguire, Esq., Garville-terrace, Rathgar.
Sir E. Borough, Bart., 9, Fitzwilliam-square.	J. Boyce, Esq., J.P. and D.L., Mount-street.
Major-General Frith, 85, Waterloo-road.	E. Wright, Esq., LL.D., Floraville, Donnybrook-road.
Colonel Phibbs, 9, Tivoli-terrace, Kingstown.	W. Hughes, Esq., 31, Upper Leeson-street.
Henry Read, Esq., Elm Park, Merrion.	W. Healy, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 96, Harcourt-street.
W. R. Wilde, Esq., F.R.S.I., 1, Merrion-square, North.	J. H. Sawyer, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S.I., 157, Stephen's-green.
J. Sisthorpe, Esq., 29, Upper Leeson-street.	A. Hardwicke, Esq., 11, Molesworth-street.
F. Churchill, Esq., M.D., Stephen's-green.	E. Carmichael, Esq., Longford-terrace, Monkstown.
W. Wight, Esq., 45, Upper Leeson-street.	M. W. O'Connor, Esq., 6, Leinster-street.
R. Smyth, Esq., Stephen's-green, North.	
CHAPLAINS.	
Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., 24, Upper-Leeson-street.	Rev. M. Neligan, A.B., Wellington-road.

The Committee being resolved, God willing, to commence the Building of the New Molyneux Asylum and Church immediately, the friends of the undertaking are earnestly requested to forward their Collections and Contributions to any of the Committee, or to lodge same in any of the following Banks, to the credit of the New Molyneux Asylum Building Fund, viz:---
Messrs. Boyle, Low, & Co., College-green.
The Royal Bank, Foster-place.
Messrs. LaTouche & Co., Castle-street.
Provincial Bank, William-street.

NEW MOLYNEUX ASYLUM & CHURCH, UPPER LEESON-STREET.
"A Well Wisher" to the New Molyneux Asylum Building Fund offers £50 towards the object, on condition that before the 1st January, 1860, the sum of £200 shall be contributed by other friends in answer to this suggestion.
Contributions will be thankfully received by FRANCIS LOW, Esq., Boyle, Low, and Pim's Bank, College-green; or any of the published Collectors.

RESERVE FORCE OF ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEERS. HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT having, with the Sanction of Parliament, determined on establishing a Reserve Volunteer Force of Seamen trained to the Use of Arms:---
THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That any Seaman possessing the following qualifications may be enrolled as a Royal Naval Volunteer in the Reserve Force, and will thereupon be entitled to the advantages and be subject to the obligations mentioned below:

QUALIFICATION FOR THE RESERVE.
1. A Volunteer must be a British Subject:
2. He must be free from infirmity:
3. He must not be over thirty-five years of age:
4. He must within the ten years previous to his joining the Reserve have been five years at sea, one year of that time as an A.B.

ADVANTAGES OF THE RESERVE.
1. A Volunteer will at once receive an annual payment or retainer of £6, payable quarterly:
2. He will, if he fulfils his obligations, and is in the Reserve the requisite time, receive a pension of not less than £12 a year whenever he becomes incapacitated from earning a livelihood, or at sixty years of age if not previously incapacitated:
3. He may elect either to take the whole pension himself, or to take a smaller pension for himself during his life, and to allow his widow a pension after his death, for the remainder of her life:
4. He will not, on account of belonging to the Reserve, forfeit any interest in any Friendly or Benefit Society:
5. His travelling expenses to and from the place of drill will when necessary, be provided:
6. He will, during drill, receive, in addition to the retaining fee, the same pay, victualling, and allowances as a seaman of the fleet:
7. He will, if called out on actual service, receive the same pay, allowances, and victuals, and have the same prospect of promotion and prize money, as a continuous service seaman of the fleet, and he will on joining receive the same clothing, bedding, and mess traps:
8. He will, if wounded or injured in actual service, receive the same pension as a seaman in the Navy of the same rating:
9. He will be eligible to the Coast Guard Service and Greenwich Hospital:
10. He may quit the Reserve, if not at the time called out for actual service, at the end of every five years; he may also quit it, when not called out, on paying back the retainers he has received; or, without payment, if he passes an examination as a Master or Mate, or obtains bona fide employment as Master or Mate.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE RESERVE.
1. A Volunteer must attend drill for twenty-eight days each year; he may do so, so far as the convenience of the public service will permit, at a time and place convenient to himself; but he cannot in any case take less than seven days' drill at any one time:
2. He must not, without special permission, proceed on a voyage that will occupy more than six months:
3. He must appear before some Shipping Master once in every six months, unless he has leave to be abroad longer, and he must report every change of residence and employment:
4. In order to earn a Pension he must continue in the Reserve as long as he is physically competent to serve, and he must also have served in the force fifteen years if engaged above thirty, or twenty years if engaged under thirty. In reckoning this time actual service in the fleet will count double:
5. Volunteers may be called upon for actual service in the Navy by Royal Proclamation. It is intended to exercise this power only when an emergency requires a sudden increase in the Naval Force of the country:
6. A Volunteer may, in the first instance, be called out for three years. If there is then actual war, and he is then serving in one of Her Majesty's ships, he may be required to serve for two years longer; and for the additional two years he will receive 2d. a day additional pay:
7. Volunteers, when on drill or actual service, will be subject to Naval Discipline:
8. A Volunteer who fails to fulfil the obligations of the Reserve will forfeit his claim to Retainer and Pension, and if he fails to join when called out for actual service, may be treated as a Straggler or Deserter from the Navy.

THE ENROLMENT WILL COMMENCE ON 1st JANUARY, 1860. Full information and detailed conditions may be obtained on application to the Shipping Master at any port in the United Kingdom, or to the Officers of Customs in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

AMATEUR ASSAULT OF ARMS.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MONS. SATTELLE.
The Pupils of MONS. SATTELLE intend giving an Assault of Arms, with various Weapons, including Small and Broad Sword, Single Stick, Gloves, &c., &c., at the
ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS,
BRUNSWICK STREET,
ON SATURDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 3RD.
ADMISSION ONE SHILLING.
The Assault to commence at 8 o'clock p.m.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Debate in the CORRIG-AVENUE Meeting, on Monday Evening, Nov. 28, 1859, at half-past seven o'clock.
Subject :—" Papal Supremacy."
Mr. Matthew Tracy will, God willing, preside.
Why did not St. Peter, if Prince of the Apostles, exercise rule, authority, and jurisdiction over the other Apostles?
Did not the Apostles plant Churches, write epistles, teach doctrines, and exercise the office and duties of Apostles, without St. Peter's mediate or immediate authority, sanction, or permission?
How, then, was he Prince of the Apostles, and what was his supremacy, as he did not exercise rule, authority, or jurisdiction, over them collectively or individually?
Is it not plain that St. Peter was only a fellow-labourer with the Apostles, and not their prince?

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.
SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.
A PUBLIC LECTURE
WILL BE DELIVERED (D.V.)
in connexion with the above Association.
ON THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, NOVEMBER 28, 1859,
by the
REV. JAMES GRIFFIN.
SUBJECT:
"SABBATH INFLUENCES AND BLESSINGS."
Chair to be taken at half-past Eight o'clock.
ADMISSION FREE.

TO THE UNMARRIED.—If you wish to MARRY, send a stamped addressed envelope to the Advertiser, who will put you in possession of a SECRET by means of which you can win the affections of as many of the opposite sex as your heart may desire. This is suitable for either sex; for the old or young, rich or poor, whether of prepossessing appearance or otherwise.—Address, Mr. I. C. Clinton, 76, Thomas-street, London.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
LOUGHREA FAIR.
5th DECEMBER, 1859.
On TUESDAY, 6th DECEMBER, the following Reduced Rates will be charged for the conveyance of Live Stock from Woodlawn and Ballinasloe :—

From	per Waggon. s. d.	From	per Waggon. s. d.
Woodlawn to Mullingar, ..	21 0	Ballinasloe to Mullingar, ..	14 0
" Killucan, ..	25 6	" Killucan, ..	18 6
" Hill of Down,	28 6	" Hill of Down	21 0
" Enfield, ..	33 0	" Enfield, ..	26 0
" Kilcock, ..	36 6	" Kilcock, ..	29 6
" Maynooth, ..	38 6	" Maynooth, ..	31 6
" Dublin, ..	45 0	" Dublin, ..	40 0

N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness at Woodlawn and Ballinasloe for the conveyance of cattle.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 21st November, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN NINE AND A HALF HOURS.
By the Shortest and most Direct Route.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.

FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.
7 0 a.m. Train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " " do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail Train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.
FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.
8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. Train.
10 0 a.m. do. do 6 0 p.m. "
5 45 p.m. do. to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. "

FARES.
1st Class and Inside Coach, £1 5 0
2nd Class and Outside, - 0 18 0
3rd Class and Outside, - 0 13 8

N.B.--The 10-30 a.m. Train to Longford, and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8-15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2-55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a half.
W. FORBES, Manager.

Sermons.

EDUCATION SERMONS.
The Annual Sermons, on behalf of the Education Fund, will be preached on SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1859, in the Centenary Chapel, Stephen's-green, by the Rev. JOSEPH WILLIAM M'KAY. Divine service at 12 o'clock noon, and 7 Evening.
The General Stewards of the Dublin South Circuit, who are required to meet their proportion of the demands for the Educational purposes of the Methodist Connexion in Ireland, look with confidence to the Christian public for a generous response to this Annual Appeal for an object so laudable and benevolent.
Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully acknowledged by the Rev. Dr. APPELBE, 94, Stephen's-Green; by the Stewards --- ABRAHAM BRISCOE, Leinster-road, Rathmines; GEORGE SIDFORD, 17, Nassau-street; and RICHARD YOAKLEY, 3, Grafton-street.

Auction.

SALE THIS DAY.
Leasehold Interest in a Fashionable Quarter of the City of Dublin. Household Furniture, Chariot, China, Glass, and Plated Wares, Sedan Chair, Books, &c.
MESSRS. ARTHUR JONES AND CO. are instructed, by the Executors of the late Mrs. Trevor,
TO SELL BY AUCTION,
At Noon, on THIS DAY (MONDAY), and following Day,
AT No. 94, LOWER LEESON-STREET,
THE EXCELLENT FURNITURE, &c.
ORDER OF SALE.
Monday—Contents of Basement Storey, Parlour, Hall, Stairs; and Books at close. The Chariot and Sedan Chair at Three o'clock. The INTEREST IN THE LEASE, having 77 years unexpired, subject to £63 per annum, will be offered for UNRESERVED SALE AT TWO O'CLOCK.
Tuesday—The Drawingrooms and Bedrooms.

Money.

BILLS at Three Months, and other Securities Negociated. Apply, by letter only, to "L.M.," 24, Grafton-street.

Insurances.

THE PUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
FOR EFFECTING
LIFE INSURANCES AND INVESTMENTS,
ON LARGE OR SMALL SUMS OF MONEY,
IN CONNECTION WITH
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Incorporated pursuant to Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 *Vict., cap.* 110.
CAPITAL £100,000, IN SHARES OF £1 EACH,
WITH A DEPOSIT OF 5s.
CHIEF OFFICES, 47, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
DIRECTORS.
SIR PHILIP H. CLARKE, BART., Whetstone, near Barnet, Herts.
L. LAWRENCE, Esq., Grange-road, Dalston.
E. G. BRADLEY, Esq., Hampstead.
G. J. FARRANCE, Esq., Upper Belgrave-place, Eaton-square.
F. A. BURGETT, Esq., Abingdon Villas, Kensington.
BANKERS.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY,
21, Hanover-square.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
GEORGE JOHN FARRANCE, Esq., Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.

THIS ASSOCIATION presents to Insurers and Investors of Capital the choice of many advantageous plans suited to the community generally. It undertakes several branches of Life Insurance, for which Tables have been prepared; it also develops a system of Investment which enables the small, as well as the large, capitalist to employ any amount of money at a high rate of interest, combined with solid security.

LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
The system of Life Insurance adopted by this Association differs entirely from that of ordinary Life Insurance Institutions. It is a modification of the admirable suggestions of Dr. FARR, laid down in the Twelfth Report of the Registrar-General; and it embraces, as a salient feature, a thorough and continuous audit. Its chief objects are :--
1. To give every Insurer the highest order of security for his policy.
2. To enable him to cease his insurance at any time, and receive its full value for every premium paid.
3. To make a Life Policy an available floating security for financial purposes.
In order to secure these advantages to Insurers, the whole of the Nett Premiums paid by Policy-holders are invested in Government Securities, in the names of Trustees, on behalf of such Policy-holders. The Nett Premiums amount to four-fifths of the gross sums paid. The Trustees act under the powers of a special trust-deed, a copy of which is supplied to each Policy-holder.

INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT.
This Department consists of two branches--viz., Capital Stock Department, and Deposit Department--the chief features of each will be best seen under separate headings.

1.--AS TO CAPITAL STOCK.
The Capital of the Association is £100,000, in shares of £1 each, with a deposit of five shillings on every share subscribed. The powers of the Deed of Constitution enable the Directors, with the consent of the Shareholders, to extend the Capital to One Million Pounds.
The practice of the early Insurance Companies was to *concentrate* their capital into shares, sometimes as much as £500 each with £50 paid up; this necessitated a restricted proprietary body, and consequently a restricted area of interest and support amongst the public. The Directors of this Association recognise the fact, that a large measure of success can only be attained by welding together, as it were, into one mass as shareholders, insurers, and agents, persons occupying various positions in the social scale. Thus, therefore, they seek the co-operation, as Shareholders, not only of the professional, but also of the trading and industrial classes. Very few commercial undertakings offer to investors a more steady or remunerative return for capital than well-constituted Insurance Institutions.
As the most recent instance of "the steady and increasing return for capital," the Directors cite the fact that the "City of London Life Assurance Society," to which Mr. Farrance (Managing Director of this Company) was Actuary, transferred their business, after fifteen years existence, to the "Eagle Life Office" on the 27th October instant, and that such transfer, after providing for the policy-holders, and for all other interests, *secured to the Shareholders the return of all their capital, with a bonus addition of twenty-five per cent.,* they having received interest at five per cent. during the whole period of its existence.
The advantages presented to Shareholders in this Association are:---
1. A guaranteed interest of five per cent. on all paid-up capital. This will include the dividends in Consols, Stock (half the Capital by the Deed of Trust being invested in Consols), and be paid before profits are reckoned. This is regarded as working expense.
2. Twenty per cent. of the profits will be distributed rateably amongst the Shareholders every year after the first division.
3. Liability practically limited, by means of the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, to the amount of the capital subscribed.

2. AS TO DEPOSITS.
Deposits made by special agreement for fixed periods can be withdrawn without notice. Deposits will also be received and interest allowed thereon, at the following rates until further notice:---
With one month's notice of withdrawal 2½ per cent. per annum.
" two " " 3 "
" three " " 3½ "
" six months and upwards " 5 "

LOANS.
A liberal system of Loans, on approved personal or other securities, will be carried on by the Association.

All applications for Shares, &c., to be made to G. J. FARRANCE, Managing Director, 47, Charing-cross.
**** Public and Private Agents wanted, in London, and in every part of the United Kingdom.*

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL---HALF A MILLION STERLING.
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place.
ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn.
D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames.
JASPER W. JOHNS Esq., 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, City.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Cannon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College.
CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq, 10, Serle-street Lincoln's Inn.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq, 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
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WELBORE ELLIS, Esq, Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq, 20, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
W. T. S. DANIEL, Esq, Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
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Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 12, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN.
P. M. ROGET, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital; and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark.
ACTUARY.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, F.S.S.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

SPECIAL FEATURES.
ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.
The following SPECIAL AND PECULIAR FEATURES *have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforeseen difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Features apply only to ordinary Insurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.*
1. POLICIES NOT VOID BY LIMITS OF RESIDENCE BEING EXCEEDED. If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.
2. SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. In the event of an Insurer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.
3. FREE POLICIES. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has not received *cash* bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a FREE POLICY, that is, a Policy *exempted from future payments,* for such a sum as 40 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if insured without profits, for such a sum as 35 per cent., of the premiums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 29 years of age, after having paid say £100, in Premiums, is unable longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him one, for such a sum as a Single Premium of £40 will insure at age 29, namely, about £100, being *the whole amount of Premiums he would have paid.* Free Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.
4. SURRENDER OF POLICIES FOR CASH. Should circumstances render it preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
22 VIC., CAP. XXV.
For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
CHIEF OFFICE--2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON;
DUBLIN--24, DAME-STREET.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL--£250,000,
With Powers of Increase to Half a Million.
The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum.
The Assets exceeds £220,000.
The Uncalled Capital exceeds £160,000.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.
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WEST OF ENGLAND
SPERM, WAX, AND COMPOSITE CANDLES.
The attention of the public is invited to the WEST OF ENGLAND COMPANY'S new, beautiful, and highly-finished manufactures in Sperm, Wax, and Composite Candles, Night and Chamber Lights, &c., which are denser in material, superior in colour, and of greater brilliancy and economy in use, than any other candles hitherto invented.
THE WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY'S FANCY DEPARTMENT
is replete with the most recherche and fashionable, as well as economical soaps for the toilet, in Almond, Rose, Windsor, Glycerine, and other beautiful varieties.
For household purposes, the Company's fine, strong best brown, and superior white Soaps, cannot be too highly commended, for their eminently active properties in washing, and as a matter of real domestic economy.
All the above are sold by most respectable chandlers in Ireland.
The attention of Manufacturers is also called to the Company's Brown and White Oil Soaps, which, in the great manufacturing districts of England, are fast superseding every other description.
Dealers and the Trade are invited to call on the Company's Agents,
MESSRS. COCKLE AND HOPKINS,
9, Temple-lane, Dublin.

SALE OF BRUSSELS, KIDDERMINSTER, AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, DAMASK CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, and CO.
Will This Day commence the Sale of their recent Kidderminster and Halifax Purchases, consisting of the Newest and best Goods in the Trade, with some splendid Medallion Velvet Pile Carpets, 2½ wide, with

1,000 Yards of	All-Wool Kidderminster,		1s. 9d. per yard.
7,000 "	Prime Brussels,	- -	2s. 5½d.
5,000 "	Patent Tapestry,	- -	2s. 6½d.
1,000 "	Best Velvet Pile (Patent),		3s. 9d.

Real Persian and Turkey Rugs;
Venetian, Albert, Tapestry, and Brussels Stair Carpets,
In all Widths;
Felts, Crumb Cloths, Mats, Matting, Floor Cloths.
Carpets made, Curtains Hung, Blinds of every description.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.
P.S.--A lot of Double-width Union Damask, 1s. per yard; also, Double width All-Wool Rep, 4s.--regular price, 6s. 6d.

Dress.

MRS. CAMERON has just received a CASE of MANTLES, MILLINERY, WREATHES, &c., &c.,
73, GRAFTON-STREET.

NO. 32, DAWSON-STREET.—MRS. ALCOCK
Respectfully announces that she has received the Latest Paris Fashions, in Millinery and Trimmed Straw Bonnets, Caps, Head Dresses, Wreaths, and Dressmaking.
Ladies' own Materials made up for Morning, Promenade, and Evening Dresses, on the most moderate terms, and with care and promptitude.

A. CAMERON
BEGS to announce the Arrival of his New SILKS DROUGETS, with all the other leading Novelties suited for the present season.
73, GRAFTON-STREET.
A. C. calls particular attention to the MOURNING DEPARTMENT, which will be found replete with every Article suited for Family and Complimentary Mourning.

MRS. MATTHEWS
Respectfully solicits an inspection of her latest novelties in
MILLINERY, MANTLES,
Velvet and Cloth Jackets, in all the New Shapes,
SHAWLS, SILKS,
And a variety of other Textures suitable for Morning and Evening Costume.
With a choice selection of the finest French Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, and Embroideries,
Best Paris Kid Gloves, Fans, &c.
At her Warerooms,
49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

LET THE PUBLIC MAKE NO MISTAKE,
about the matter, it is at
WILLIAMS', 19, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
that the BEST VALUE IN HATS IS TO BE HAD.

LADIES' PALETOTS,
24, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, NORTH.
E. M. ROBINSON respectfully announces an assortment of New Paletots, of magnificent quality, superior to anything that has yet been introduced into this country, and a variety of other elegant materials for the new Paletot.
Cloth Jackets for House, in a great variety of prices, from Ten Shillings.

THE INVERNESS AND CLYDE CAPES
FOR
ONE POUND FIVE EACH.
Those fashionable articles of Dress, in a great variety of materials, cut and made by ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO. (the Coat Makers), of Grafton-street. The above extremely low prices are for PROMPT CASH.
We also beg to call special attention to a novelty we have introduced this month, being an adaptation from the CAPE of the IMPERIAL GUARD, the Sleeve Cape, continuing all the way round, the effect produced being extremely elegant.
ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO.,
71 GRAFTON-STREET.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
FREDERIC H. JUDGE.
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
3, WICKLOW-STREET,
Manager for Mr. George Macdona,
LATE PROPRIETOR of 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
And Successor to
MR. CHARLES M'DERMOTT,
Repectfully announces to the NOBILITY, GENTRY, and CLERGY, who have hitherto patronised this ESTABLISHMENT, that the BUSINESS HAS THIS DAY BEEN RESUMED, and will be carried out as FULLY and EFFICIENTLY as at any prior period.
A continuance of the same Patronage is EARNESTLY SOLICITED.
Dublin, 22nd October, 1859.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Articles for which this House is PRE-EMINENT.
CLERICAL COSTUME,
MORNING AND EVENING DRESS SUITS,
YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
RIDING COSTUME,
LADIES' HABITS,
LIVERIES.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

THE REGISTERED
INVERNESS CAPE.
GEO. D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
84, GRAFTON-ST.

LIVERIES.—My Livery Trade is, I believe, acknowledged to be by far the largest in this City. It is, however, seldom an attempt is made to keep a large Stock Ready Made; finding, however, that my Customers increasingly appreciate the convenience of obtaining Liveries on the spot, I keep an increasingly large assortment of the leading Colours, Dress and Undress. Special Colours or Styles it is, of course, necessary to order.
RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
Adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

B. HYAM'S NOVELTIES
FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

Several Novelties have been introduced in Winter Overcoats, Winter Undress Jackets, Trowsers, and Vests; with an infinite variety of New Shapes in Youths' and Boys' Overcoats, Dresses, Suits, &c., made up in every kind of material.

The INVERNESS CAPE WINTER WRAP, a New Style of Garment which has gained great favour in London and Paris.
Gentlemen's, 20s. to 50s. Youths' and Boys', 8s. 6d. to 30s.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

WATCHES.—There is no valuable article the Public are more deceived in than in the purchase of Watches. It is well known that Watches not worth three pounds are charged seven, eight, or ten, as the purchaser may be open to deception, who frequently pays three prices for what often proves valueless.
I sell none but First-class Watches, of which I have at present a superior stock.
Prices marked in Plain Figures.
RECENT ARRIVALS.
A Case of John Le Comte's Celebrated Watches; Two Cases of Miroys, Brothers', French Shade Clocks; also, a general new, and elegant Stock of fine Gold, Jewellery, including every novelty.
EDWARD MELMER,
89, GRAFTON-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
PATRONISED by the QUEEN. — SAMUELS, 29, NASSAU-STREET, Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments and Working Jeweller. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Guards, &c., with numerous fancy articles, suitable for Presents, at remarkably Low Prices. No. 29.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with the Enamel Cement, each. - - - £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - - - 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - - 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green),

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.
MESSRS. C. & J. DAY continue to be consulted on all cases of Nervous Debility and other diseases requiring confidential treatment. The most obstinate cases cured in the short space of two or three days; also, all disorders arising from excessive indulgence, &c. Consultation daily, from nine to nine. Sundays from nine till two.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Lodgings.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO BE LET, in the House, No. 25, Stephen's-green, with a spacious Drawingroom and Diningroom, both fronting the Green, and highly furnished, with three Bedrooms.
For terms, apply on the premises.

Money Market.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—NOV. 26.

Great firmness still prevails in the English funds, and as affairs on the Continent are assuming a better tone, an advance may be looked for soon. Consols were firm here for cash, for account a slight decline took place; New Threes firm for cash, but not quoted for account, but a shade under last price offered, sellers asked cash price; no dealings recorded in Local nor Railway Debentures; Bank of Ireland Stock declined £1; National Banks also declined to the extent of 5s., and Hibernians advanced 5s.; Royals sellers at last price; British and Irish Steam for sale; City of Dublin Steam for sale, the £50 shares declined £1 10s., and the shares of 1836 declined 15s.; Ship Building Shares for sale; Glasgow Steam wanted; Canal Stock steady; National Insurance firm; Patriotics wanted, as are Gas Consumers Shares; Carysfort Mines for sale; Connerrees steady, rather sellers at 15s; General Mines wanted; and Mining Company of Ireland; Wicklow Copper declined 15s., leaving off sellers at 56½, buyers at 56. In Railways—Ballymenas, County Downs, and Cork and Bandons are wanted; Cork and Passage advanced 5s., and in good demand; Belfast Junctions advanced 10s.; and in demand; Droghedas declined an eighth; Kingstown Stock for sale; Wicklows buyers; Dundalks advanced an eighth; Cashel Stock firm; South Easterns steady; Killarneys firm; Midlands declined a shade, but are firm; Limericks advanced 15s., and in good demand. In Preference Shares—Bandons firm; Droghedas steady, at last price; Wicklows advanced a sixteenth; Dundalks wanted; Cashel Stock advanced a sixteenth; Limericks steady. The Bank of England return for the past week compared with the previous one exhibits the following changes:—The bullion was increased £124,234; the Notes have increased £397,035; the Rest has increased £5,116, and the other Securities have increased £187,718. The Funds close in London to-day at an advance of an etghth for both Consols and New Threes, and are firm.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—Nov. 26.

OPENING PRICES.
Consols Money, ... 96½ ¾
Account ... ... 96⅝ ¾
New Threes, ... 94⅞ 95

NOON PRICES.
Consols, Money ... ... 96½ ¾
Consols for Account, ... 96⅝ ¾
New Threes ... ... 94⅞ ¾ 5

12.30 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money ... ... 96⅝ ¾
Account 96¾
New Threes, ... 94⅞ 5

2.15 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money and Account, ... 96⅝ ¾
Account ... ... 96⅝ ¾
New Threes, ... 94⅞ ¾ 5

CLOSING PRICES.
Consols Money on Account, ... 96⅝ ¾
Account ... ... 96⅝ ¾
New Threes, ... 94⅞ 5

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 30; Bank Stock 227 to ½; Caledonians, 91½ 1; Great Northern, 102½; Grand Trunks, 86½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97¼ ½; London and North Western, 95¾ ¾ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 92½ ¾; York and North Midland, 96. Consols opened 96½ ⅝, but have improved to 38½, at which they are steady and firm. Shares opened at about last night's closing rates, but have improved with Consols, and are steady at quotations. Canadians and French inactive.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY EVG.—The Bank return has created a favourable impression, and Consols have recovered the slight decline of yesterday. All classes of securities are firm; business continues excessively dull.

FUNDS AND SHARES—Nov. 25.

Caledonians, 90¾ 1¼; Chester and Holyhead, 48½ 9; Eastern Counties, 55¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 78¾ 9¼; Great Northern, 102½ ¾; Great Northern A, 92½ 3½; Great Western, 65¼ ½; Great Western of Canada, 13½ ¾; Grand Trunks, 9½ ½; Great Southern and Western, 110 12; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97½ ¾; Leeds Northern, 49½⅞; Manchester, 35¼ ¾; North British, 59¾ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 92½; York and North Midland, 75¾ 6½. Consols closed a shade easier at 96⅝. Shares have been very firm, but a shade easier at close. Lancashire and Yorkshire firmer market. Canadians and French steady. Indian scrip, 104⅞ ⅞.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

(Daily News' City Article.)

In the afternoon a decline of one-eighth per cent took place in the funds, notwithstanding the increased firmness of the Paris Bourse. There was an active demand for money. Demand at the bank continues steady, but is not likely to increase materially, as long as good bills are taken in other quarters at 2½ per cent. No bullion operations at the bank to-day. The demand for bills in Scotland, Frankfort, and Hamburg continues, and prices were again lower. The other exchanges exhibit little alteration; in the case of Paris firmness was shown.

(Times City Article.)

The funds opened without alteration, and after a slight rise and fall, returned to their first quotations. Demand for discount was the same as yesterday; very little done below 2½ per cent. A partial reaction took place in the afternoon in several of the railways, closing ⅛ to ¼ per cent. more The Bank returns show an increase of £124,234 in stock of bullion.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SATURDAY, 12-35 P.M.—The Bourse is quiet, and prices rather lower. Rentes 70-15.

3-35 P.M.—Final quotations of Rentes 70-15, which is a fraction below yesterday's closing prices.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	—	94[illegible] 95	95 95[illegible]	94[illegible] 95	94[illegible]	95[illegible]
Ditto Account	—	94[illegible] 95	95	95[illegible]	—	94[illegible] 95
3 per Cent. Stock	—	—	—	—	—	
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94[illegible]	94[illegible]	94[illegible]	94[illegible]	94[illegible]	94[illegible]
Ditto Account	94[illegible]	95[illegible]	94[illegible]	94[illegible]	94[illegible]	
Bank Stock						

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—NOVEMBER 28TH.
Morning Tide, 12-51. Evening, 1-10.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—November 26.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.		
3 per Cent. Consols	...	95½
Ditto for new account, 8th December	...	95½ 96
3 per cent. Reduced	...	
New 3 per Cent. Stock	...	94¾ ⅞
Ditto for new account, 8th December,	...	—
Ditto for new account, 10th November,	...	—
JOINT-STOCK BANKS.		
Bank of Ireland, 100*l*. paid	...	243
Hibernian Bank £25 paid	...	34½
National Bank, £25 paid	...	58¾
STEAM.		
City of Dublin, 100*l*. paid	...	—
Ditto half shares, £50 paid,	...	46½ xd
City of Dublin Shares of 1836, £50 paid	...	43¾ xd
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Grand Canal Company, £100 paid	...	43½
National Insurance, 25*l*. paid	...	35
MINES.		
Connorree Mining Co (Limited) £10 paid	...	4
Wicklow Copper (limited), £5 paid	...	56½ 56xd
RAILWAYS.		
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, £20 paid	...	11¾
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £50 paid	...	43½
Dublin and Drogheda, £75 paid	...	74¾
Dundalk and Enniskillen, £30 paid	...	14¾
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny) £12 paid	...	7¾
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal, £25 paid	...	54 54¼
Waterford and Limerick, 50*l* paid (account)	...	26½ ¾
PREFERENCE SHARES.		
Dublin and Drogheda, 5 per cent. redeemable	...	26¾
Dublin and Wicklow six per cent. perpetual, £10 paid	...	12¾
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual, £100 paid	...	98¾ ½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve, o'clock. The stock brokers' offices are closed on Saturdays at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 30th November. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—
America (New York) (S.) ... One p.m., Nov. 28.
Canada (Ll.) ... Six p.m., Nov. 29.
N.B.—Book Packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

DIARY OF EXHIBITIONS, PERFORMANCES, &c.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS.—Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays free; on Tuesdays and Thursdays at a small charge. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN EAST.—Open daily, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. The Library of the Museum is also open to Registered Students every evening (except Saturday evening) from 7 until 9 o'clock. Free and systematic courses of lectures are delivered in the Theatre of the Museum each session.
ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-STREET.—The Exhibition of Paintings. Open from Ten till Six, and Seven till Ten o'clock.
MUSEUM OF ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—Open to visitors on Wednesday's and Friday's from Eleven till Three o clock, free.
ROTUNDO.—To-night—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul's entertainment. To commence at Eight o'clock.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"The Wife's Secret;" to conclude with the "Maid and Magpie;" or, "The Fatal Spoon."
QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"Damon and Pythias;" "A Post of Honour;" "The Two Queens;" to conclude with "The Mysteries of Paris."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.
Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced stur day morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 1o'clock. p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, November 19, amounted to 50,327 copies, making an average of 8,378 copies daily.

Auctions.

Owners of Property can have their Auction Advertisements inserted as below (if not exceeding Six Lines) for One Shilling After Six Lines at the rate of Sixpence for every additional three lines

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD THIS DAY.

AT 94, LEESON-STREET.
The interest in the lease, having 77 years unexpired, subject to £63 per annum; also, a large collection of excellent Household Furniture.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

AT 62, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Prime Household Furniture, consisting of Rosewood and Mahogany Card, Loo, and Occasional Tables; a set of Drawingroom Chairs, sets of Diningroom and Study ditto, a Circular Ottoman, Spring Stuffed Sofas, Loungers, and Easy Chairs, Four-post, French, Albert, and Elliptic Bedsteads, Mahogany Wardrobes and Cases of Drawers, China, Class, Delft, &c.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

AT TIVOLI-TERRACE EAST, KINGSTOWN.
The Furniture and Effects of the above residence, comprising Parlour and Drawingroom Chairs, Sofas, Dining, Breakfast, Loo, and Work Tables, Pier Cabinets, Four-post, Elliptic, and French Bedsteads Chests of Drawers, Kitchen Furniture, China, &c.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

AT 53, WESTLAND-ROW.
A Parcel Van, a Mangle, a Corn Bruiser, two Straw Cutters, Four superior Oat Bins, &c. Also, a collection of Household Furniture, comprising French and Albert Bedsteads, Parlour and Drawingroom Chairs, China, Delf, and Glass, &c.; some Oil Paintings, Engravings, &c.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

AT 4, DRUMCONDRA-TERRACE EAST.
The entire Household Furniture, an Iron Albert Bedstead, painted French Bedsteads, Toilet Glasses, Clock, China, Glass, Kitchen and Pantry Requisites, &c.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

AUCTIONS TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY.

AT HANOVER-STREET, REAR OF 24, QUEEN'S-SQUARE.
A large quantity of Building Materials, shop fronts, shutters, sashes, and sash doors; metal pillars, flooring boards, joices, pannellings, scaffolding, flights of stairs, window sashes, &c.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

AT 5, GREEN-STREET.
The interest in the lease of a Grocery Establishment; also, the Household Furniture, Shop Fixtures, &c.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SONS
DRAPERS, MILITARY AND COURT TAILORS,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
Respectfully inform Noblemen and Gentlemen visiting the City, that their present Stock of
WINTER GOODS
has been selected and imported from some of the most eminent West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, and will be found in quality and prices well deserving the attention of Cash Purchasers.
Naval and Military Outfits executed on the shortest notice, and in strict conformity to the Admiralty and Whitehall regulations, much under London Prices.
Ladies' Habits made in First Style of Fashion, with every warranty for exactness and fit.
November 22, 1859.

NEW AUTMN GOODS.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Have received their entire Stock of Autumn and Winter Goods, comprising a variety of New Textures never before shown in this city. Most of them are exclusively confined to their House, and have been in process of Manufacture for some months.
NEW DRESS TEXTURES.
The New Droguetts, Popelin, Naine, and Velour Cloth, for Morning Wear.
Linsies, Mohairs, and Challies.
NEW SILKS.
A variety of New Patterns for this Season.
They solicit particular attention to their
NEW MANTLES.
In a variety cf New Textures—the Shapes from the most eminent Parisian Houses.
Some Superb
BLACK VELVET MANTLES.
NEW SHAWLS.
Several New descriptions of Warm Woollen Shawls, with a Large Stock of the New
LONG FILLED SCARF SHAWLS.
Also, their Winter supply of
Welsh, Lancashire, Swanskin, and Coloured
FLANNELS.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING
TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
The Boys' and Youths' section of this Department is now abundantly supplied with New Garments, for Winter Wear, in all the best styles and newest fabrics, Ready Made.
BOYS' SWISS SUITS.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.
BOYS' DRESS SUITS.
BOYS' OVERCOATS.
BOYS' HIGHLAND CAPS.
With Trousers, Vests, &c., in great variety.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO.
TAILORING DEPARTMENT,
47, MARY-STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, Ready-made & made to Order, 10 per cent. under City prices, at
WEBB & COMPANY'S,
10, 11, and 12, CORN-MARKET.
WINTER TROUSERS from Ten Shillings and Threepence, to Twenty-one Shillings.
WINTER WALKING COATS, Nineteen Shillings and Ninepence; with Vest and Trousers to match, Thirty-three Shillings.
SUPERFINE WINTER TWEED COATS, Twenty-five Shillings, with Vest and Trousers to match, Forty-five Shillings.
WINTER OVERCOATS in the named varieties.
INVERNESS, HIGHLAND, AND BALMORAL CAPES.
THE ORDER DEPARTMENT we recommend for *Dress Clothing*. In it we make no additional charge.
WINTER HOSIERY, comprising Printed *Flannel* Shirts; *Red, White, and Blue* Flannel Vests; Flannel Drawers, Guernsey Vests and Drawers; Hose, Gloves, &c., &c.
GENTLEMEN'S Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, &c.
HATS AND CLOTH CAPS.
AT
WEBB'S COMPANY'S,
Tailoring and Outfitting Warehouse,
10, 11, & 12, CORN-MARKET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, NOV. 28.

IT is always delightful to read a letter from "S. G. O." There is a sound homeliness and genuine freshness about his style far more convincing than the polished results of technical rhetoric. He goes to the root of the matter at once, and in a few slashing sentences exhausts the subject. Social evils are his great forte; and this time, when France is beginning to light the pipe of peace; when representatives give reporters a holiday; when Italy is unmercifully sentenced to six months suspense, and there is no very stirring topic except Mr. Bright's new agitation, "S. G. O." comes out in defence of the rights of woman, and the necessity that exists for an altered system of education in her case.

It is an ascertained fact that in the British Islands there are, at the present moment, three millions of women who are not only self-supporting, but who assist in the support of fathers, husbands, brothers, or children. These, however, belong chiefly to the lower classes, and earn their bread very much by manual labour or domestic service. The higher classes have little to complain of. In their case parents are able, from their wealth and influence, to secure what is called a good position for their daughters, by marriage or settled income. The middle classes chiefly suffer under difficulties respecting the female members of their families. In their case, the parent of three or four hundred a year, especially if he be a "professional," educates his daughter for "a rise in life" by marriage, and by marriage alone. Our young ladies are taught a little smattering of dismal geography, a few of Longfellow's poems, a rapid manipulation of piano keys, a small modicum of French or German, and a great deal of the polka. In our schools, in general, they are taught nothing which is calculated to prepare them for the actual duties of that life which the majority of them will have to endure—nothing of household duties, nothing of domestic economy, nothing of the practical business of every-day life. We banish our daughters to school for three or four years, and then receive them home, very interesting and very charming doubtless, but also very useless. They may meet with an eligible match early in life—that is what they are taught to look forward to—but they may not. Even at the best we should take into account the uncertainty of success, the illusiveness of hope, and the frustration of the best-arranged plans. Often the young bride sets out upon her voyage over the ocean of life but to suffer pitiable shipwreck; and, trained from her earliest years to look for support only from others, too often she sinks under her difficulties, unaided and unfriended.

The remarks of "S. G. O." refer to the foolish pride of middle-class parents respecting their offspring of either sex, but they bear specially upon the artificial position of what are called educated women:—

"The £200, £300 a-year parent is as determined "that his sons and daughters shall be gentlemen and "ladies---*i.e.*, work only with the brain---as the man "of £2,000 a-year income. Youths, intoxicated by "the adulation of platform speakers, struggle for "'eminence,' in the full belief that, as A B and C, "&c., rose to be Chancellors, merchant princes, peers, "bishops, or bankers, so is the path open to them, "and they will succeed! Instead of a friend and "source of comfort to honest, hard manual toil, edu- "cation is followed as the door of escape from any- "thing so menial. Two-thirds of the ladies so-called, "poor creatures! who now, on less wages than upper "housemaids are pitied as governesses, owe their sad "condition to the folly of their parents; they "would have been happier, far better paid, "as ladies' maids, or even housemaids. I hear "'shame' cried on myself for this opinion. I hear it "said, Can this be philanthropy? Make 'menials' "of young women, who know more than half the "peeresses of former reigns ever knew—women who "have been taught as ladies, who have that depth of "learning which could almost answer the questions "set for certificated country schoolmistresses by "Government Inspectors! My answer is, I see no- "thing wrong even in an astronomess cleaning a "grate. I have known men in the stable, and women "with blacklead on their fingers, happy and saving "in 'home-service,' who were great readers, had a "more than common appreciation of good music, "good poetry, who could write letters to their re- "latives or masters as well expressed as those of "many a governess, many a noble patron or patroness "of 'associations for the social elevation of the work- "ing classes.'"

The remedy for the position of women of the middle class depends solely upon the parents. Instead of teaching our daughters to look forward to marriage alone, as that which will secure to them "a "rise in life," our duty is to give them not only a more healthy and practical education, but to teach them contentment in a lot which may not, perhaps, be quite so "genteel" as friends would desire for them, but infinitely more happy, because more independent. If that contentment has also "the godliness which "aims at the great eminence of a Christian's end; "that the mind may be cultivated overmuch if it is "made by teaching restless, ambitious, and vexed with "the duties of its own station. Let them educate to "refine, and give wholesome occasional restoration "to the brain, which has its work of necessity mono- "tonous; let the young be taught that man has a "higher aim than mere worldly eminence, that few "can reach that eminence; when obtained, few are "the years for its enjoyment; whereas the wisdom "which reads, in aid of wholesome, perhaps lowly "employment, rightly used, will lighten life's bur- "dens, and secure abiding eminence and peace at its "conclusion."

Much has been done and is doing in England, not only to elevate the social position, but to ensure a secure provision for them. There are societies of all descriptions, but these at present seem only to open up the vast amount of distress which lies hidden under the court of society, and the extent of the difficulties which present themselves on all sides. To take a single instance, in no country are women of the middle class so "isolated" and removed from busy life as with us. In America, diplomas are granted to female practitioners, and we have never heard that female physicians were devoid of science, tenderness, or skill. In the same country a great proportion of the newspapers are "set" by feminine hands. In France and Germany women perform the duties of railway clerks and telegraph clerks, and they have proved as honest and obliging as the best male officials. In Switzerland and France, women weave those beautiful fabrics which excite our wonder at the delicacy of their workmanship. They fabricate, too, the nicest portions of watchmakers' work, and are successful as ornamental jewelists. In England an attempt has been made, as at Coventry, to introduce watchmaking as a branch of female industry. Upon this the workmen of Coventry turned out on strike, as they did when women were employed upon ribbon-weaving. Our schools of design have produced members of delicate artists; but, will it be believed that, when in our potteries women were employed to paint figures on porcelain, the men refused to them the use of the "hand-rest" which is necessary for the rapid and perfect execution of the work: while the manufacturers were obliged to refuse the use of that instrument to delicate women because of the unmanly determination of the men to go upon strike, should they presume to do so. The *Leader* of Saturday last advocates the instruction of women in some trade. "If," says our contemporary, "every woman, not of an indepen- "dent fortune, were not only taught a trade, but ac- "tually pursued a trade till she married, women would "be independent of marriage, and yet, at the same "time, would afford to marry much more safely and "readily." But the instances we have given show what opposition they must expect, and how difficult it is to introduce social changes extending over so large a portion of our population.

Circumstances may occur to divert our stalwart young men from their desire to pursue occupation peculiarly suited to women, or the Legislature may interfere to protect the industrial rights of the latter. Meanwhile we may insist that our daughters may be taught some lessons in the duties of practical life, and have some training for the future. We may teach them that marriage is, after all, an uncertainty, and that a woman does not owe her chief duty to society, but to her husband, her children, and her home. All cannot become skilful musicians, or learned governesses, or first-rate authors, but, all may be made good wives, tender mothers, and active housekeepers. There are duties which women should be jealous of, every hour assigned to hirelings. There are occupations which make the humblest home a paradise, and the most frugal meal a banquet. One in a thousand of our wives know these, and feel their importance, and that rather by nature than education, for, our daughters are taught to struggle for effect and to attract by showy accomplishments, often very shallow at the best, instead of learning those unseen, silent arts which make home happy by making it independent.

WE draw attention to the letter signed "A Subscriber," which appears in our columns to-day. It is an evident anomaly that general officers, out of employment, and who, as our correspondent justly remarks, may be, and very frequently are, Colonels of Regiments, should be totally ignored in the roll of precedence in Ireland. Officers of the army and navy of every grade, when attending her Majesty's Court, have each assigned to them the position to which their respective rank entitles them, and they have every right to expect the same consideration when attending the Court of her representative in this country.

The roll of precedence in Ireland, as far as it relates to the higher military grades, certainly requires revision; and we feel sure that the matter only requires to be brought to the notice of Sir Bernard Burke to induce him at once to make this necessary change.

The *Times* on Sir Archibald Alison's Speech at Glasgow on our Military Position:---

One is naturally glad to hear Sir Archibald Alison talk on a military subject, for there is reason to believe that he understands it better than any other. In his Glasgow speech the other night the worthy baronet took a survey of our military position, and came to the same conclusion as most of us—that a volunteer force, well equipped, trained, and drilled, is an absolute necessity for the country. We agree in so much of what fell from Sir Archibald that we are the more anxious to combat some of the propositions which he put forth. His creed is to a great extent that of the Horse Guards and the Admiralty—namely, that England has done very wrong in not keeping up a very much larger army, and a very much larger navy, during the last forty years. The next best thing is for the nation to take its defence into its own hands, and to produce something which, if not equal to regular troops, may be in time of danger, a not insufficient substitute.

But as soon as as the French people showed signs of the restless disposition which had distinguished them for the last few years, it became the duty of Government to take further precautions. This, we admit, has been done slowly; yet it has been done. From the time of the Prince de Joinville pamphlet the Navy has engaged the attention of the State, and, though we may be rivalled for a time by the spasmodic efforts of another Powor, yet the lasting maritime strength of this country is now greater than ever it was. When Sir Archibald Alison speaks of the 107 ships of the line which were in commission in the year 1815, he hardly deals fairly with his audience. Every one knows that these vessels, old 74's mounting only 24 or 32 pounders, were mere nutshells by the side of the vast hulks which now put to sea, and indeed would hardly be a match for a second-class frigate of modern times. The expense of steam machinery is immense, and it is plain that, should a naval war ever recur, it will be fought out by fewer, though much more formidable vessels.

Now, we partly deny Sir Archibald's facts and partly dissent from his conclusions. As to the smallness of the force kept up by land and sea, it is certainly true that during the period of the Restoration and the Orleans dynasty in France the armies and fleets of England were very much weaker than during the great war, or during the last few years. At that time the nations of Europe were thoroughly exhausted, and in no country was there any inclination for offensive warfare. A whole generation of Frenchmen had been slaughtered, and a whole quarter of a century was a blank in the industrial annals of the nation. France was poor, worn out with fighting, and had turned its attention for a time to domestic and political conflicts. The Army was not more than such a country was entitled to, and the Navy had just begun to recover from the defeats of the late war. These were the circumstances under which England, with a heavy taxation, with a people exposed often to great misery, and in a normal state of discontent, found it possible to practise economy. The Army and Navy were reduced, and the money which supported them "was allowed to fructify in the pockets of the people." Can any one regret now that this was so? If vast armaments had been kept up at a time when Charles X. and Louis Philippe were bent only on managing their own Chambers, there is not the slightest reason to suppose that we should be better off in the way of defence at the present hour, while most certainly the springs of industry would not have been eased and that general well-being and content diffused which are now the main strength of the nation.

On the point, therefore, of our actual armaments we must deny Sir Archibald's assertion that they are insufficient for a peace establishment. Our fleets and armies were small twenty years ago, because then Europe was inclined to peace; but they are now increased to a point fully sufficient for the purposes of defence, if the nation will do its work properly. Of course, in these things it is difficult to preserve the fitting mean. More ships and more men may make us safer for the time, but then they exhaust the country and diminish its power of ensuring its ultimate safety. Every year that we can do without a war establishment puts so many millions into the pockets of the people. Every year that we can leave so many thousand young men to the industry and the social life of the country increases its happiness and morality as well as its wealth. Fleets, and, still more, armies, are necessary evils, and no man is more a benefactor of society than he who enables it to do without them.

Sir Archibald Alison dwells on the ease with which large bodies of Volunteers could be brought from all parts of the country by our railway system, and on the support they could give the Regulars as light troops, thereby doubling the strength of the Army. In the whole of these observations we fully agree, and we trust that Sir Archibald's popularity will induce not only Glasgow but the whole of Scotland to renew the enthusiasm of 1804.

The movement is, indeed, going so deeply and strongly that it requires not so much acceleration as guidance. One point, however, we must urge. The volunteering ought not to be confined to "young gentlemen." Why should not our great companies and commercial firms encourage the enrolment of their servants in rifle corps, and assist them pecuniarly? The men would like it, for the love of shooting and soldiering is innate in the human breast, and the country would be the gainer both in immediate strength and by the preservation of a manly spirit in the people. But, if this is to be done, no foolish extravagance in uniform must be allowed to deter the well-disposed from assisting their dependants to join the force. By all means let a corps have a full dress as magnificent as it chooses, to be worn by those who like it on state occasions, but the common working uniform should be as simple as possible; this only should be required, and in price it ought not to be beyond the reach even of humble means.

The *Daily News* on the rumoured Proposal of the Emperor Napoleon for a Mutual Disarmament:--

The statement that the French Government has proposed to that of England the simultaneous disarmament of the two countries is said to have produced "a favourable impression" on the Stock Exchange. The shrewd frequenters of that mysterious resort do not require an impossible accuracy in all the reports of which they obey the influence. Rumours, even when untrue, reflect the hue of events, and are often real signs of the times. Very recently the announcement referred to would have been impossible, from its utter want of harmony with all that men on both sides of the Channel were disposed to see in one another's attitude and demeanour. This, we conceive, is the explanation of the favourable reception given to a statement the evidence of which will not bear a moment's close examination. Without any nice inquiry into the matter, men at once approve the friendly disposition which such a proposal would augur, the circumstances which would make it admissible being regarded as of secondary importance. But the mood and temper of the day is one thing, and the permanent necessities of the country is another. The notion of our disarming would not turn up so frequently if such poor and inadequate armaments as we have prepared were not erroneously connected in men's minds with temporary apprehensions and fitful passions instead of with a sober calculation of the requirements of the country as their cause. People at Paris or Brussels may be held excused for supposing that we have been hurrying on great aggressive preparations, the cessation of which would be one of the most natural and proper signs and pledges of returning confidence; but we in England know that our Government has been very differently engaged. We have discovered that our whole defensive system is weak and inadequate, and we have entered upon its thorough reform. That the grand development of the naval power of France was the fact which turned men's eyes upon our own fleet, and led to this discovery, may be granted; but the fact once recognised must be acted upon. We can no more forego the work of regenerating the service than we can desist from Parliamentary, or Bankruptcy, or any other reform. Our Ministers know this, and thoroughly comprehend the necessity of satisfying the just expectations of the country. The Emperor of the French, moreover, is too sagacious not to understand it; and we ask those who honour us with their confidence to believe that his Majesty has not made the proposal attributed to him, a proposal which would be far more likely to lead to mutual embarrassment than te promote peace. The mistake of supposing that our weakness is a better guarantee of peace than the calm consciousness of strength, is one which Englishmen of this generation cannot repeat. The most valuable hostages we give the world in our commerce and our growing detestation of war divest our armaments of all offensive character, and we see no reason whatever for believing that their object is misunderstood by our neighbours, or that any interference with them is required in the interests of the alliance.

The *Morning Herald* on an Action for Breach of Promise of Marriage, tried on Wednesday last in the Court of Exchequer, London:—

Shakspere himself never exhibited a more profound knowledge of human nature than did Mr. Serjeant Parry the other day, when appearing as counsel for the plaintiff in an action for breach of promise of marriage, he honestly stated his expectation that the case would excite laughter, inasmuch as "laughter is but natural, when little love passages are repeated in open court." The heart being the acknowledged butt of all frequenters, professional or otherwise, of a court of law, the learned serjeant had no objection to the usual amount of innocent mirth while he explained the wrongs of his client. He only hoped that the seasonable merriment would not prevent the jury from reflecting gravely on serious wrongs, and that the damages awarded to the plaintiff would not be inversely proportioned to the heartiness of the laugh.

That there will be "fun" somewhere whenever Cupid comes into the presence of Themis, is a certainty; the only question is by what particular detail the expected amusement will be produced. Sometimes, we regret to say, an incident of singular indelicacy is seized upon with avidity by a gross-minded audience; sometimes a more refined assembly is tickled by the tender platitudes of an amatory epistle; on other occasions a bit of poetry, especially if it be an acrostic, is accepted as a delicacy of incomparable relish. In the case which elicited the wisdom of Mr. Serjeant Parry there was nothing that belongs to the category of amusement, but the main cause of mirth was the very limited education that had been received by the defendant, who, coming into court under an imputation of faithlessness, must have been greatly surprised to find the state of his mental culture made a subject of perpetual comment by the counsel on both sides, and the judge Mr. Baron Martin.

The defendant in question was Mr. William Thomas, son of Dr. Thomas, who owned a valuable property in South Wales. For several years he had been the assiduous wooer of Mrs Margaret Harris, a blooming widow, who, being without pecuniary resources, resided with her brother-in-law, an innkeeper at Aberdare, in South Wales. That William Thomas was paying honourable addresses no one attempts to deny. Indeed, it seems perfectly clear that he wished to marry the lady privately during the lifetime of his father, who died in 1858, but she preferred a public marriage after the old gentleman's decease. This fastidiousness was a mistake on the part of the fair Mrs. Margaret, who had not reflected sufficiently on the proverbial value of birds in the hand as compared with birds in the bush. The death of Dr. Thomas, instead of operating as a signal for the grand public nuptials of William and Margaret, was followed by the marriage of William with somebody else—viz., his cousin, Mary Thomas, whose sister kept an inn, likewise at Aberdare. Mr. Serjeant Parry was careful to impress upon the jury the fact that the case offered to their consideration had nothing in common with those romantic tales which record how the faithless knight deserts a low-born damsel to espouse a maiden of high degree. False to individuals, he was constant to the genus, simply transferring his affections from Mrs. Margaret Harris, of the Crown, to Miss Mary Thomas, of a similar establishment in the same town. With female hearts he might trifle, but he was true to the licensed victuallers.

Nor could his desertion of Mrs. Margaret Harris be traced to the fastidiousness sometimes consequent upon intellectual superiority. Blessed with an income of some £2,000 a year, he combined the accomplishments of Squire Western with the disdain of pedantry proper to a mediæval baron. In youth he had been to school, but, to use the figurative language of Mrs. Harris's sister, he proved an "empty bottle," and learned nothing. His chief companions were his dogs and horses and he was utterly unable to write. Yes, unable to write. This little peculiarity was pounced upon with with wondrous appetite when the woes of Mrs. Harris were laid before the Court of Exchequer. His own counsel, Mr. Edwin James, courteously began by styling him a Welsh gentleman, not highly cultured, and ended by expressing an opinion that he was further advanced in reading than in writing. Mr. Baron Martin could scarcely believe that a man residing in a house that contained furniture to the value of £3,000, and enjoying an income of more than £2,000 a year, had made such a very small advance in erudition, though he profoundly observed that wisdom was not always the concomitant of wealth.

But if William Thomas could not write himself, he found some one to write for him, and no sooner had Mrs. Margaret Harris filed her declaration than a battery of pleas was erected, which, when read, excited the wonder of the Court almost as much as the ignorance of the defendant. That accomplished gentleman found himself pleading—first, that he did not promise at all; secondly, that the plaintiff was not willing to marry *him*; and, thirdly, that at the time of his promise she was a married woman. Never was ingenuity more completely worsted than in the construction of this legal fort. The plaintiff stated, in her replication, that she did not sue the defendant upon the promise, he had made her while a married woman, but upon those which he had made her subsequently to her husband's death, and so satisfactorily did she prove the promise and the death that the great plea, pronounced by Mr. Baron Martin to be "most wonderful," was shivered to atoms, and even the defendant's counsel stepped upon the ruins, hinting that it was hard to impute the astuteness of the pleadings to a gentleman who could neither read nor write. The late Mr. Harris had been one of those travelling characters who are in the habit of leaving their friends, and more especially their wives, in a state of terrible uncertainty as to whether they were alive or dead; and there certainly was a time when Mrs. Margaret Harris did not know whether she were a wife or widow. However, that point had been cleared up long before the defendant had even become acquainted with the plaintiff, and he was perfectly aware that Harris had died in a voyage home from South Africa.

What could a counsel do for a man so hopelessly placed as William Thomas? With all his skill Mr. Edwin James could only hold up the boorish condition of his client, as if he thought that by proving the worthlessness of the article he could show that the loss of it did not entitle the loser to any large amount of compensation. His only hope was to reduce damages, and with this end in view he eloquently stated that his client was a most extraordinary man—a "louting sort of country squire," and inferior to Mrs. Margaret Harris in the social scale; and that he, Mr. James, would rather pass an evening with the lady than with the gentleman, as he considered her a much more intellectual and agreeable companion. Poor William Thompson must have been somewhat surprised at hearing himself made the subject of such unflattering remarks by his own professional advocate; and doubtless he now hates learning more than ever, especially when symbolised by the forensic wig. But really his chance, small as it was, lay in the vastness of his stupidity.

The jury, however, took a point of view, which rendered fruitless all the reasonings of the defendant's counsel. Like true men of business, they measured the value of a husband, not by the degree of his intellectual cultivation, but by the magnitude of his possessions, and they considered that Mrs. Margaret Harris had sustained great injury in losing a suitor, who, if he could not write, was worth £2,000 a year. Hence they have awarded no less than £1,000 damages to the plaintiff; so that the defendant's education begins at a point different from that of Europe in general. Cadmus introduced the use of letters into this quarter of the globe; and the employment of numerals did not take place till some time afterwards. Mr. William Thomas, on the other hand, starts with figures; he can't write, but we will venture to say that, at this moment, no one has a clearer notion of the value of an unit followed by three ciphers than Mr. William Thomas.

The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex have received a further respite, until the 26th day of December next, for the convict now under sentence of death in Newgate.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Saturday Evening.

There is no truth in the report that Lord Cowley has come over with a proposal for a disarmament on both sides of the Channel. Lord Cowley is here at present, but his presence relates exclusively to the Congress, the preliminaries of which are not yet finally arranged. From what I hear I am inclined to believe that France has, within the last few days made some concession to English views on the Italian question—a concession which will go far to bring the two great powers into a general union on this as on other questions. I repeat what I said last week—that the Governments of England and France maintain a most cordial friendliness of manner and feeling, and that there never was, and is not now, the remotest chance of any rupture. The circular issued by Louis Napoleon, Minister of the Interior, is the best proof that the Emperor has no wish to irritate the people of England. One can hardly hope that the English press will in return give up their habitual license to abuse everything.

The foreign papers which first spread the false news of Lord Cowley coming over with a proposition for the disarmament of France and England now state that the question on the *tapis* is a plan for a general European disarmament to extend only to the numbers of the effective regular army of each nation, excluding all defensive undertakings, and all forces enrolled exclusively for home service. Some suggestion of the kind may be made at the Congress.

The Audit-office volunteers mustered last evening in Westminster Hall, and went through their first drill. There were about thirty present, and the attention of all was admirable. I hear nothing as yet of the Civil Service Rifle Brigade which the Audit-office wish to raise. If the whole service does not raise a brigade, the Audit-office company must hook themselves on to some corps, as they could not afford the expenses of a band and practice gound for themselves. Lord Lucan and the Marquis of Donegall have expressed approval of the Irish volunteer corps for London, and some practical steps will soon be taken to enrol those who have signified their adhesion. The Government has now resolved to supply all the rifles to the volunteers, and each corps may arm themselves if they like with the Whitworth or with Westley Richards' breech-loading rifle. The great advantage of the Whitworth rifle over the Enfield is that in the Whitworth the bullet goes with greater velocity, and so goes straighter to the mark. In the Enfield there is less power—consequently when shooting at any distance—say 500 yards—you must calculate nicely, and aim high, so as to make the bullet, as it were, "drop" into your adversary. This calculation becomes unnecessary with the Whitworth bullet, which keeps on its comparatively level course, and will hit the object whether it be 400 or 500 yards away.

At Murray's "trade sale" yesterday, Mudie, the great librarian, took 3,000 copies of Captain M'Clintock's narrative of his Arctic voyage. In fact Mudie is now almost as despotic in literature as the *Times* is in journalism; his fiat can decide the fate of a book.

Millais the painter, has come to settle in London, greatly to the joy of his friends, who attribute many of the eccentricities which mar his great genius to the fact, that living at Perth, as he has been for some time, he has been out of the way of wholesome current criticism on his works.

The *Literary Gazette* has (again) passed into other hands. The purchaser, I am inclined to think is Crockford, who bids fair to be a Briareus of publishing. He is proprietor of the *Critic*, the *Law Times*, the *Field*, and the *Clerical Journal*, all published at the same office. He has lately started as a kind of branch of the *Critic*, a kind of trade paper called the *Booksellers' Record*.

The *Times'* review of Dr. Cumming's recent book on Prophecy—(a remarkable review, endorsing most of the Doctor's peculiar anticipations), was, it is stated, written by Dr. Cumming himself!

Among the new curiosities of the metropolis is a fountain erected at Regent Circus, Oxford-street. The ornaments are rather incongruous; there are little naked boys, river gods, swans, sphynxes, and a phœnix—a kind of happy family in iron. The general effect, however, is not unpleasing; the phœnix so oddly brought in surmounts a light lamp post which rises out of the centre of the fountain. When I passed it late last evening there was a crowd of little boys around struggling for the tin cup. Samuel Gurney, the rich, generous Quaker, has made us metropolitans a present of the fountain.

Frank Stone, the painter, is dead. Every one will best remember him by his "Last Appeal" and "First Appeal." He was of late getting out of that "sentimental" school, and painted, the year before last and last year, some Boulogne fisher women and Breton peasant girls—good pictures, healthy, and natural in treatment as in subject.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The performances at the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening commenced with the historical play, adapted from the French of Casimer Delavigne, entitled "Louis XI." During the past week the citizens of Dublin have had good opportunity of gratifying their earnest wishes to behold the drama represented in its pristine purity and excellence. Mr. and Mrs. Kean must have been well aware ere this of the high estimation in which their talents were held at this side of the Channel, and no more convincing proofs could have been afforded them than the warm and hearty reception which they have met with from the Irish audiences nightly overflowing our Theatre; the old and venerated proverb "that a prophet is not without honour save in his own country" has never received a stronger contradiction than in the present instance. Mr. Kean's appearance in the character of the ambitious and covetous *Louis XI.* may well be recorded as a triumph in dramatic art. It would, indeed, be a difficult thing to decide in which of his many representations his great original genius is most fully developed, but certainly his splendid impersonation of this character would in itself be sufficient to entitle him to all the well-worn laurels in his histrionic crown. The great and indomitable Louis—that dark incarnation of every evil and selfish passion, abounding in caustic wit, might well be imagined as a great foundation for the display of Mr. Kean's abilities. The old king is represented as surrounded by all the luxuries which belong to one in his exalted station, yet doubting and fearing his best friend and advisers, and even distrusting the fidelity of his own child, because he was one day to become Charles VIII. Although occasionally the valour of a line of kings burst forth in the Dauphin, yet the unnatural father, reflecting that *he* was a Dauphin once, and well aware from experience how easily the minds of his fickle subjects could be impressed, thwarts him in all his purposes, and checks the natural ardour of his youth. Never was monarch more overwhelmed by debasing superstitions. His every thought, waking or sleeping, is upon the prolongation of his life, which he himself has made a burden. The man who has healing in him, and can minister to his tortures, he will exalt and honour, but when relief comes his first step is to undo what he has done, and destroy the very fabric made by his own hands. Every day that passes but adds a new offence to the calendar of his crimes, and when the last moment comes, and the tormented spirit of the unrighteous king wavers in its flight, his couch is haunted by the ghostly recollections of his deeds against nature, and the profanation of his holy office; yet, even in the greyest light that lies between time and eternity, his call is still "life," "breath;" "but one hour more," and the expiring agony and worldly pangs that cease with the last beat of his feeble pulse, seal up his sight, ears, eyes, and re-engrave the wrinkles in his brow. Mr. Kean was all this personified. In the character of *Marthe*, Mrs. Kean had but little scope, as her appearance on the stage lasted but a few moments. Mr. J. F. Cathcart impersonated the character of the *Duke de Nemours* with great ability, and was warmly applauded. The performance concluded with the farce of the "Married Rake.

KING'S COUNTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SACRILEGE.—On the night of Wednesday, the 23rd inst., the Roman Catholic Chapel at Barna, about three miles from Shinrone, in the King's County, was entered, and the seat of Stephen Stackpoole, of Rochfort, Esq., brought out into the yard and broken to pieces. The cause of the outrage is believed to be that Mr. Stackpoole has caused ejectments to be served upon his estate at Cooraclevin. It will be in the recollection of your readers that a man named John Hartland, the bailiff of Mr. Stackpoole, was fired at and wounded on Sunday, the 6th inst., at Cooraclevin. I understand the magistrates are to meet on Monday next at Shinrone to take into consideration the present disturbed state of the county. The Right Honourable the Earl of Rosse, Lord Lieutenant of the County, will preside.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH OF A CORONER.—James Dillon, Esq., for many years the senior coroner for the King's County, expired suddenly on Wednesday last. Mr. Dillen had on that morning left his residence in the town of Clara, and proceeded to Philipstown, for the purpose of holding an inquest, and had thus far proceeded in the performance of his duty, when he became suddenly ill, and in a few minutes expired. Mr. Dillon was advanced in years, and had been for some time past in declining health, but he manifested no symptoms which might lead his family and friends to apprehend his immediate and sudden dissolution. He was possessed of no ordinary intelligence, and also a large store of practical knowledge and common sense, all of which gave him considerable personal influence in the circle in which he moved. He was accute and circumspect, as well as skilled in the performance of the duties of his office; and there were few coroners in Ireland who brought higher capabilities and stricter conscientiousness to the exercise of these functions than did Mr. Dillon.

CAPTAIN M'CLINTOCK, R.N.

At the last Meeting of the Royal Society, held at Babbinton House, Piccadilly—Sir Benjamin Brodie, bart., F.R.S., in the chair. Captain M'Clintock read an interesting paper on the scientific researches made by him in the Polar Regions during his late expedition; at the conclusion Major-General Sabine gave a detailed account of Captain M'Clintock'sm agnetic observations, and said that they would prove to be of the greatest value to science.

A GOOD MOTTO.—A young member of the bar thought he would adopt a motto for himself, and, after much reflection, wrote in large letters and posted up against the wall the following—"*Suum Cuique*," which may be translated, "Let every one have his own," A country client coming in expressed himself much gratified with the maxim, but added—"You don't spell it right." "Indeed! then how ought it be spelt?" The visiter replied, "Sue'em quick."

Fashionable Intelligence.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Nov. 25.

The Royal dinner party yesterday included Prince Frederick William and the Princess Frederick William of Prussia (Princess Royal), the Princess Alice, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duke of Newcastle and Lady Susan Pelham Clinton, the Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley, Countess Lynar, Countess Hohenthal, Lord Stanley, Lady Churchill, the Right Hon. Sir George C. and Lady Theresa Lewis, Count Perponcher, and Captain von Schweinitz.

The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance, and played during dinner.

Her Majesty's private band afterwards performed in the drawing-room.

The Queen, with Princess Frederick William of Prussia (Princess Royal) walked and drove in the Home Park this morning, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went out shooting. Prince Frederick William of Prussia also went out shooting.

The following visitors have left the Castle:—The Duke and Duchess of Manchester, the Duke of Newcastle and Lady Susan Pelham Clinton, the Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley, Lord and Lady Churchill, the Right Hon. G. C. and Lady Theresa Lewis.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince Frederick William and Princess Frederick William of Prussia (Princess Royal) the Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, went to Eton College in the afternoon, and inspected the memorial windows lately erected in the chapel to commemorate the Etonians who fell in the Crimean campaign of 1854-5. The Queen and Royal party on arriving were received by the Provost, Head Master, and authorities of the College, and conducted through the chapel, the upper school, the college hall, and libraries. In attendance were the Duchess of Atholl, Countess Lynar, Count Perponcher, Col. Biddulph, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge.

Mr. Cholmley Woodward and Mr. David Ross, a deputation from a Ratepayers' Protection Association, had an interview with the Right Hon. Sir G. Cornewall Lewis yesterday at the Home Office, on the subject of the Local Government Act, 1858.

The Duke of Newcastle returned to London yesterday from attending her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

Despatches were received at the Colonial Office yesterday from the Governors of Canada and Malta. Despatches were sent to the Governor of the Bahamas.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The King's health has so much improved that his medical attendants have advised his removal to the Isle of Wight.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Downshire has arrived at Hillborough Castle, from East Hampstead Park, Wokingham, Berkshire.

The Lord Lieutenant in Council has been pleased to nominate and appoint Sir John Marcus Stewart, of Ballygawley House, as governor and director of the Omagh District Lunatic Asylum, for the county of Tyrone, in the room of the late George T. Spiller, Esq., deceased.

Alexander J. R. Stewart, Esq., of Ards, is now staying at Laurencetown House, county Down, and is busily engaged in visiting the tenantry on his estates in that county.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The Confirmation Service commences this day at 12 o'clock. Candidates to attend at half-past 1 . o'clock.

Thanks.

From the Committee of the "Friends of the Clergy Corporation" to Mrs. John Whittington, for £4 11s. 3d., the result of six months' collection in five boxes, distributed by her amongst her friends.

From the Committee of the Hibernian Auxiliary to the United British Army Scripture Readers and Soldier's Friend Society, To W. F. Burton Esq., £5, some of the officers of the Depots of 1st battalion 13th and the 95th Regiment, per Captain Young, £1 7s. 6d.

George Macdona, 32, Molesworth-street, Treasurer to the Parochial Visitors' Society, to the Rev. D. H. Elrington, for ...s. 6d., being his annual subscription in aid of the funds of the society.

"FATHER" CHINIQUY'S COLONY.

The Rev. Thomas Scott gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for the relief of St. Anne's Colony, State of Illenois:—Henry S. Burton, Esq., £5; Mrs. Burton, £1; Mr. and Mrs. William Pigott, £2; Mrs. Jean ..., £3; Miss E. Dobson, 6s; —— Armstrong, Esq., £10; Two Friends, 10s.

The Army.

Major F. Carey, Captain J. Colling, Lieut. P. C. Storey, and Ensign J. L. A. Gregson, 26th Regiment, have proceeded to head-quarters, Ship-street Barracks, on leave of absence.

The following circular letter has been received at Aldershott and the Curragh:—

"War-office, Nov. 8.

"Sir,—Adverting to the arrangement for the supply, from the 1st of October last, to the troops stationed at Aldershott and the Curragh, of extra articles of diet, for which an additional stoppage of 1½d. per ration is required, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to acquaint you that the said stoppage is to be paid monthly by the Paymaster direct to the Commissariat officer at the camp, and should be kept entirely distinct from the regular stoppage of 4½d. for the ordinary ration of bread and meat supplied to the men.

"B. HAWES."

To Officers commanding and Paymasters of Regiments at Aldershott and the Curragh."

Arrangements have been made at Chatham for the delivery of practical lectures to the troops at that garrison on interesting and attractive subjects during the winter months, the results having attended the lectures delivered to the troops last winter. The first of the present course of lectures was delivered in the garrison chapel on Thursday evening, when there was a large attendance of the non-commissioned officers and men.

A number of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Engineers who have completed a course of instruction in sapping and mining and fortification with the Royal Engineers are ordered to leave Chatham this day, to join their depot at Warley, preparatory to embarking for India.

A few days ago the non-commissioned officers and men of No. 2 (Capt. G. H. A. Forbes's) Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, assembled in No. 69 barrack-room, Woolwich, for the purpose of presenting a silver goblet to Battery-Sergt.-Major C. Chickland, about to leave the service. After an appropriate address by Sergt. W. Lowe, the goblet was presented, with the assurance of their best wishes for his future success in life. Battery Sergt.-Major Chickland, on receiving the goblet, returned thanks for this mark of respect tendered towards him by so many of his comrades, many of whom had served with him throughout the dangers and hardships of the Crimea. On the goblet was inscribed "Presented to Battery Sergeant-Major Charles Chickland by the non-commissioned officers and men of No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, as a mark of their respect, on his leaving the service.'.

A number of non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery arrived last night at Woolwich—some from ... and others from Christchurch—to form the two new batteries to replace Major Barry's and Captain Millward's, under orders for China.

The Navy.

The paddlewheel steam vessel Advice, Mr. E. Raymond, Second Master, commanding from Queenstown, with supernumeraries, arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday.

The freight ship, Talbot, with provisions and stores for the Cape of Good Hope, sailed from Plymouth on Wednesday.

Her Majesty's ship Wrangler returned to Woolwich on Thursday from an experimental cruise, to try the 40 lb. and 80 lb. Armstrong guns at sea. A most complete course of experiments was carried out under the inspection of Capt. Sir ... Wiseman, Vice-President of the Royal Ordnance Select Committee of Woolwich Arsenal, and Lieut. Thomas L. ..., of the gunner-ship Excellent. Sixty rounds of ammunition with the elongated shot were fired with perfect success and every equipment pertaining to the gun was pronounced faultless.

The hired steam transport Thunder, Commander Dennis, has commenced shipping stores and amunition from Woolwich Arsenal. The Thunder is a magnificent ship, recently launched from the building yard of Mr. Langley, at Deptford, for the firm of Messers. Apcar and Co., of Calcutta. She is said to be one of the fastest ships afloat, having performed on her recent trial at the rate of 17½ statute miles per hour. Her crew consists principally of Lascars, experienced men from other ships, who are considered, although far inferior to our own countrymen as seamen, better adapted to the variation of the climate to which they will be exposed. A spacious magazine has been built aft for the stowage of a large amount of ammunition. A portion of the cargo will consist of Tower stores—namely, bedding, bedding, clothing, &c. She will be ready for sea on the 6th of December.

The storeship Supply, Master Commander Ballisat, on Friday commenced unshipping her cargo at Woolwich, consisting of about 600 tons of rejected shot, shell, and other military stores, from Malta.

The authorities of Woolwich Dockyard have received a letter from the Surveyor-General of the Navy, stating that the Lords of the Admiralty have expressed their disapprobation of the Bray's steam traction engine lately received at the yard, and have desired that a second engine shall be sent by the company to supply its place, the building of which shall be subject to the supervision of the engineer officer at Woolwich factory.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Auxiliary Association of the parish of St. James was held on Friday evening, in the parochial schoolroom.

The Rev. T. KINGSTON, Vicar, in the chair.

There was a considerable number of persons of both sexes present. Eloquent, interesting, and impressive speeches were made by the following gentlemen:—Rev. Wm. A. Neville, ... of the Hibernian School; Rev. Thomas Mills, Rev. ... Moore, and Rev. S. M. Moore. The several speakers adverted generally to the progress of the society, the benefits it had conferred, and the great exertions which had been made by the parishioners of St. James', although by no means a wealthy community, towards promoting its prosperity. It appears from the report that this parish alone contributed the sum of £216 16s. 9d. during the last year.

THE HEROES OF WATERLOO.—It appears that there are now 192 surviving Waterloo veterans, above the rank of captain—viz., 1 Field-Marshal, 12 Generals, ... Lieutenant-Generals, 39 Major-Generals, 46 Colonels, ... Lieutenant-Colonels, and 22 Majors. Time seems to deal gently with these gallant old soldiers.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Half-past Two o'Clock

EVENING NEWS.

The *Atlas* newspaper publishes the text of the circular issued by the Minister of the Interior in France, on the tone of the French press towards England.

A Meeting was held on Saturday, the 26th, to devise measures for perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Brunel, by a public movement. The Earl of Shelburne was in the chair. An influential committee was appointed to carry into effect the object of the meeting.

TURIN, Nov. 26—The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the ext of the Treaty of Peace between France and Sardini a, tof the general treaty between Austria, France, and Sardinia, but they contain nothing more than is already known from the circulars latcly published.

TRIESTE, SATURDAY.—The Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres will embark to-morrow on board the Austrian, Lloyd's steamer for Alexandria and Egypt.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SUNDAY.—A semi-official telegraphic correspondence asserts that the letters of invitation to the Congress will be sent out to-morrow (Monday) to the different Powers, and th e Congress will most likely be assembled towards the end of December.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—Yesterday more than 4,000 Moors attacked for the third time the redoubt before Trellas and were repulsed. Their defeat was complete. The Spanish troops showed great bravery during the engagement. The Expeditionary *corps d' armee* is crossing the Strait. French regiments have disembarked at Ceuta.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, SUNDAY.—Baron Wilkens Hohenan, the Minister of Hesse Electoral at Berlin, has received orders to proceed to Dresden for the present. The Prussian Minister at Cassel, Herr Von Sydow, is gone on leave to Berlin. A former recall of the two ministers by their respective Governments has not taken place.

According to information received here the difficulties between France and Austria raised by the delegation of the Regency of Central Italy to M. Buoncompagni are not yet removed.

Latest accounts from Mexico says that Marquez avows he seized the conductor for patristic purpose. He was expected to assume the presidency being the favorite of the church party.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, SUNDAY NIGHT.—The America from Boston 16th, and Halifax night of the 17th, arrived in the river about 10-30, and as she was passing up came in collision with the ship Isaac Webb, and sustained some damages.

The America brought £100,000 in specie, and 49 passengers. The Asia arrived at New York, and the Hungarian at Portland, on the 13th. General news totally unimportant.

The cotton sales for the past two days got up 5,100 bales. Prices are easier, but without any quotable change. Military uplands is called 11½ cents. Breadstuffs are declining, and wheat is ½ cent. to two cents. per bushel cheaper, but flour and corn are scarcely lower. Beef and pork without any essential check. The Stock Exchange is heavy in tone, and the leading securities generally show a slight decline in prices. Messrs. Neill, Brothers, and Co.'s report, under this date, that the southern cotton markets are rather easier, and that the weather continces excellent for picking. This market they report ⅛ easier.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 16.—The sales of cotton to-day, 9,500 bales, prices showing no variation. Middlings 10⅞ to 11⅛.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The steamer New York from Southampton, has arrived at this port.

The anxiety which prevailed at the closing of the mails concerning the California steamer North Star has been allayed by the announcement that the vessel ran on French reefs, and remained there for a week, when she was got off and proceeded for Aspinwall.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET—Easy and rates rather unsettled. A fair business in Stock Exchange at 110 to ⅛. Stock Market quiet, but without alteration. Cotton unchanged: middling uplands, 11½ cents. Receipts of the week at southern ports, 149,000 bales. Exports of the week to Great Britain, 53,000. The result of the late frost has not been fully ascertained. Flour closed dull and easier. Wheat steady, with good speculative demand. Corn scarce and firm. Beef steady. Pork firm. Lard active. Freights steady. Cotton to Liverpool, 3.16.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—Cotton firm. Middling, 10⅞ to 11⅛ cents. Sales—Three days, 17,500 bales.

The Mississippi and its tributaries are unavailable.

Cotton freights to Liverpool, 9.16.

MOBILE, Nov. 15.—Middling cotton quoted 10⅝ to ¾.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Nov. 27.—Farmers wheat in fair supply, and sells slowly, at last Saturday's rates, south country and foreign held firmly for last weeks rates not much doing; flour, slow sale, and last week's prices difficult to maintain; malting barley sells fully as well, and grinding sorts much wanted; oats, slow sale, and prices keep up; beans and peas without alteration in price.

The following appeared in our Second Edition of Saturday:—

THE CONGRESS.

The *Morning Post* believes that the preliminaries which the English Government have considered necessary, previous to the assembling of a Congress, are in a fair way of settlement, and we may therefore, look forward to the assembling of the Congress at no very distant day.

The *Tim s* says the report in question was from the first, only worthy of attention.

MAIL NEWS.

The Calcutta and China Mails *via* Marseilles will be delivered in London early on Monday morning.

The Orissa, with the heavy portion of the Bombay mails passed Hurst Castle, at one this morning.

The Cape Royal mail steamer Phoebe, arrived at Plymouth yesterday evening, after a very fine passage of 34 days. She brings advises as follows:—Table Bay, Oct. 22nd.; St. Helena, 31st. and Ascension, Nov. 4th.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

At the time the mail left, Oct. 22nd, the money market was reported very light. The Bank had stopped discounting. The tightness is ascribed to the tendency for Government debentures. The long and heavy droughts had broken up, and the rain had set in.

The steamship Imperadore, with the submarine cable, had touched the Cape, and proceeded to India.

The steamish Chevy Chase, from Liverpool, has made a quick passage to St. Helena.

DISARMAMENT.

The *Morning Post* characterises the recent Brussels telegram respecting a simultaneous disarmament by France and England, as being absurd on the face of it. Disarmament is the very last thing France could accede to. Our armaments are not at all based upon any French preparations. If we adopt measures of a defensive nature, they are undertaken as against all corners and against combination of powers, and do not vary in accordance with the varying strength of our neighbours.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Times* in a leader on the Volunteer movement says that if we are to have an imposing force, it must to a great extent, consist of men of the artisan class.

The *Morning Post* in a leader treats upon the exclusion of Ireland, from the act enabling Volunteers to be enrolled.

The *Times* in some remarks on the recent and forthcoming meeting of the shipping interest, proposes to give the recondite meaning of these gatherings. It is not enough to drive out the Frenchmen, and the American; British shipping means sailing ships, and on the very principle of protection and prohibition, the sailing ship being literally the weaker vessel has a right to be protected against formidable rivalry of screw steamer.

A marriage is arranged between Major General the Hon. Thos. Ashbournham, brother of the Earl of Ashbournham, and Miss Foley sister of Lord Foley.

Her Majesty's ship Wrangler returned to Woolwich yesterday, from an experimental cruise to try the 40 and 80lb Armstrong gun at sea. A most complete course of experiments was carried out, 60 rounds of elongated shape were fired with perfect success, and every equipment appertaining to the gun was pronounced faultless.

The aggregate railway traffic in United Kingdom for the week ending Nov. shews an increase of £47, 210 over same week, last year.

The *Times* in its weekly review says, the produce markets have been firmer this week, and speculative enquiry has slightly increased in several cases, a further improvement in price is consequently probable, and transactions have taken place to a fair extent for exports,

COMMERCIAL.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of October, were issued yesterday. The principal figures are surmised in another column.

The aggregate exports of the month are returned at £449,076 more than in October, 1858, but £267,915 less than in '57. Those for the ten months of the present year, however, have reached the unprecedented total of £108,755,184, being 12 per cent. more than in '57. The returns for the month show the activity lately witnessed in the exports of cotton, is not fully kept up. As regards linens, the movement is somewhat below the average, but the shipment of woollen have suddenly and largely increased. In iron and haberdashery, tin plates, silk and raw, still figure on the unfavourable side.

INTENDED LINE OF RAILWAY FROM KELLS TO OLDCASTLE.

DROGHEDA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25.—From the great interest taken in the above project in this district there can be little doubt of its ultimate success. The Drogheda Steam Packet Co. are indefatigable in there exertions to secure the traffic for their magnificent fleet of steamers, lest other lines might interfere with it. The Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company, I understand, have consented to give £55,000 towards the undertaking, and the Drogheda Steam Packet Company £25,000. For the latter object a meeting of the shareholders of the Drogheda Steam-boats is called by circular for Tuesday next; and, as a perfect unanimity appears to be the leading characteristics, it is expected that all will go on well. I understand the following gentlemen, shareholders in the company, or interested in the matter, are foremost in the project:—St. George Smith, Ralph Smyth, Thomas Carty, James Mathews, Peter Verdon, John Chadwick, Francis Chadwick, William Cairnes, Thomas Hammond, Sir John M'Neile, John Thomas Rowland, George Harpur, Christopher Jordan, Patrick Ternan, jun.; Felix M'Cabe, Esqrs. The entire sum calculated upon as sufficient to complete the line to Oldcastle is 80,090*l*.

The following appeared in our Third Edition of Saturday:—

FRANCE.

The "Gazette de Lyons," a clerical organ, make an allusion to a report of Marshal Valliant's to the Emperor, which states that the troops under his command have fraternised with the Italians to such an extent, that they cannot be relied on to march against them.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent states that the attitude of Prussia is considered anything but satisfactory to the French Government.

The quantity of pig iron imported into France during the first ten months of the present year was 36,000 tons, showing a falling off of 20,000 tons and 40,000 tons, as compared with the corresponding period of the two preceding years.

SPAIN.

The Spanish bishops in their addresses to the Queen on the Morocco war speak of the difficulties which beset the Pope, in terms similar to the French primates.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, FRIDAY.—The *Faedereandte* reports that, by a letter of the King, dated 24th inst., the Councillor Rotwit has been entrusted with the formation of a new ministry.

The *Berliogsche Zetung* says M. Von Scheele has refused the office of Lord Chamberlain, which had been offered to him, stating that he does not intend to take any part in the present political movement.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The Orissa arrived at Southampton with the Bombay mails, reports that Her Majesta Ships Doris, Scylla and Cadmus, were at Tangiers.

Gibraltar exchanges on 21st were quoted at 51¼ on London, in consequence of the blockade of Tangier. The English at Gibraltar, were buying over in Spanish ports.

RECRUITING FOR ROME AND NAPLES.

A recruiting office for Rome and Naples has been established near Vienna.

CASUALTY.

QUEENSTNWN SATURDAY, 11.30.—Put in here steamer Cleopatra, from Liverpool, for West Africa, machinery damaged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The armaments for China in the port of Brest are nearly completed.

The effective force of the Prussian army has been reduced.

M. Buoncompagni will take the title of pro-Regent. All Central Italy will be under one administration.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Venceiz Terzi, Taganrog; Triton, Odessa; Persian Swansea, Cape Good Hope, leaky; Alexander, Orestino; Cattio, Odessa; Theorle, Taganrog; Courier, Odessa; Corclyra, Ibraila; Henrie, Odessa; Malans, Ibraila; Imchelli, Odessa; Penelope, Ibraila; Sobesky, Odessa; Amelia, Ibraila; Max, Odessa; Ortodossia Leghorn; Aber, Odessa; Neparch, Galatz; Tetisco, Odessa; Protomelia, Sulina; Junnis, Taganrog; William, Sulina; Granmont, Taganrog, for Cork; Penelope, Sulina; Andrina, Limerick, Cardiff; Annie, Marseilles; Aghea Denesis, Taganrog; Globe, Callao; Preliant, Taganrog; Maria, Galapoli; Sheilds, Taganrog; Freyer Alexandria; Teresa, Maria; Uredin, Constantinople; Unrenia, Quebec, Cork.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, Nov. 26.—Firsts, 117s.; seconds, 116s.; thirds, 102s.; fourths, 99s.; fifths, 82s. sixths, 60s. 1,100 firkins in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, Nov. 26.—White wheat, 22s. 6d.; to 28s. 0d.; red, 24s. 0d. to 27s. 0d.; barley, 14s. to 18s 0d.; oats, 11s. 6d. to 14s. 10d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, Nov. 26.—Surgar market continues firm, at an advance for week; coffee steady, rather dearet for the week; good orninary native ceylon quoted 55s to 57s; tea quiet; common congou, 1s 2½d to 1s 2¾d; rice firm; saltpetae inactive, but firm; tallow firm. 58s.; spot. 57s to 57s 6d for all the year.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE).

PARIS, THURSDAY EVENING.—The discomfiture of "divine right" in archdukes, dukes, or legates by the simple establishment of a lord-lieutenant, regent, viceroy, or whatever qualification he takes in Central Italy, is felt to be a heavy blow and great discouragement to any realisation of the Villafranca scheme. It is simply the reproduction on the right bank of the Po, on the Arno, and on the Rubicon which runs in front of Rimini, of the precedent which Colonel Couza's unanimous election established for the Danubian Principalities, and, as all the world knows, it became in Congress utterly ludicrous to enforce disunion, or to parcel out Moldavia, Wallachia, or Bessarabia, among creatures of Austria, or nominees of the Sublime Porte, and "Father of the faithful." In vain did the sacred head of 170 millions of believers from the shores of Morocco to the Ganges protest, protocolise, put forth ulemas, hatti-sheriffs, and other respectable obstacles to the free and firm choice of the population. Congress had to ratify it all the same. Every dervish and mollah through Turkeydom and the Moslem universe felt himself personally insulted, but there was no help for it, and to do them justice *they* showed more sense and decency than folks who think themselves vastly their superiors.

Le Nord, in its leading article points out that England has not now for the first time insisted on stipulating in the councils of Europe that no Conference or Congress where she had a voice should forcibly violate the wishes of any country in matter of dynasty or ruler. Even after expending untold millions and the blood of her bravest sons in struggling with the first Buonaparte, and defeating his attempt at Continental despotism, when Napoleon broke loose from Elba, and was clearly supported by the most active portion of France, on the 25th March, 1815, in joining the Vienna coalition to fight him again, Article 8 of that treaty was clogged with a proviso by the British Government, that in any future arrangement for France that nation was to be left free to choose its own sovereign and finally discard the Bourbons, if found unacceptable. On the 20th of November following, Castlereagh, who gave the Legations to Rome; handed over France to Louis XVIII., without consulting the will of either.

As to what the Whig party would have done if then in power it is only necessary to refer to speeches in Parliament articles in the (then) Whig *Morning chronicle* and more particularly to the poetical squibs and wondrously witty sarcasms of Tom Moore, which truly record the feelings of both Holland House and the Liberal party all over England. Bourbonism in France, as well as in Spain or Naples, was exhibited in its vile, ignoble, and odious reality by the laureate of Lord Lansdowne and the friend of Lord John Russell.

There is nothing fresh on the broad question known to-day in Paris. The scholastic distinction drawn in the *Moniteur* as to the new Regent Buoncompagni not governing the united Centrals as a Regent, but in some mystical capacity, affords plenty of merriment. Harlequin in one of his farces makes his boy a present of a drum, but accompanies a gift with a paternal recommendation not to make any noise.

I should be sorry to learn that there is any truth in a statement that the Marquis of Hertford, who possesses in Bois de Boulogne the charming residence called a Bagatelle (purchased from the Duchess de Berry) intends fitting it up as a gallery for his vast and valuable collection of pictures. England can ill afford to part with the large portion of artistic riches he so liberally allows access to at home.

The Ostend people are in the dismisals about their Artesian well, which turns out something like the Thames Tunnel. After boring down to 306 metres, they find the water comes up impregnated with iodine and bromine.

DEATH OF A LAUDANUM DRINKER.—An inquest was held by Mr. Herford, city coroner, on Wednesday, on the body of Elizabeth Manchester, a widow, living with her mother in Charter-street. The deceased had been in the habit of taking a pennyworth of laudanum daily, and she died on Monday, after continuing speechless from the previous day. The jury found that death resulted from an overdose of laudanum, administered by herself.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR GEORGE WILSON.—The public of Scotland, and particularly of the city of Edinburgh, have sustained a sad and serious loss in the death of Dr. George Wilson, the first Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh, and Regius Keeper of the Industrial Museum.

HOW TO BECOME A MAGISTRATE.—Mr. Pope Hennessy attended the Dublin meeting of the "Young Men's Catholic Society," and made a speech in favour of sending men and arms to the Pope. In two days after he was appointed a magistrate. The Lord Chancellor must have been delighted with the conduct of his nominee.

A new process for the manufacture of submarine telegraph cables has been introduced by Messrs. Wells and Hall. Its chief peculiarities consist in the employment of pure india-rubber instead of gutta percha, and in the coverings being braided so as to obviate effectually the liability of stretch or kink.—*Times.*

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL SPECIAL SERVICES.—It is found impossible to commence the special services at St. Pauls's before the first of January next, on which day it is hoped they will be opened with a sermon by the Lord Bishop of London.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I have read your excellent article on the fire in Mary's-lane, and would suggest, in addition to the "fire-escapes," that a telegraph wire should be extended from one police-station to another. The Emperor of France has "netted" Paris for his own amusement. Perhaps the citizens of Dublin could be induced to do that for the preservation of life which Louis Napoleon has done to amuse an idle hour, as they say. The "Secretary" of each station in Paris is taught to manipulate the telegraph.

X. X.

THE ROLL OF PRECEDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I know you will feel some interest in any question connected with the Army. I therefore request your attention to "the Roll of Precedence in Ireland," as published in "Thom's Almanac," "by command of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.—J. BERNARD BURKE, Ulster."

Amongst the military classes come—

1. The General Commanding the Forces in Ireland.
2. The Officers Commanding the Military Divisions in Ireland.
3. The Deputy Adjutant-General.
4. The Deputy Quartermaster-General.
5. The Officers Commanding the Artillery and Engineers.

Not a word about General Officers out of employ, and who may be colonels of regiments too, and senior in the army to many of the above. Surely it cannot be meant that they are to walk in after their juniors. Again, the Officers Commanding the Artillery and the Engineers will often be senior to the Deputy Adjutant-Generals and Deputy Quartermaster-General—and his commands are much more important than the duties entrusted to either of those staff officers. Would they submit to walk after their juniors because the Lord Lieutenant's "Irish Precedence Roll" so fixes? I know not. Their commissions are from the Queen, and her Viceroy cannot cancel them.

Again—The officer commanding the forces in Ireland is placed in that roll below a whole string of second and third rank law officials; whereas, at her Majesty's court even "colonels" of the army take precedence of all of these.

N.B.—There is no place whatever given in the Irish roll for General and Field Officers of the Army, unless, indeed, they are intended to be included in the two classes "esquires" and "gentlemen" who are placed at the VERY BOTTOM of that roll.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

TRADES UNIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

7, Leinster-street, Nov. 26th, 1859.

SIR,—Perceiving, unexpectedly, that my name is introduced into your leading article in this morning's TIMES, I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of "The Bakers' Strike," as also to correct some inaccuracies into which you have fallen respecting the price of bread, markets, &c., &c.

I cannot give you a better proof of the unreasonableness of the "strike" than by informing you that I have for years been in the habit of paying wages at the rate of twenty to forty shillings per week, according to ability, but now, were I to submit to be dictated to by the "Society" I would have to pay the most incompetent man as highly as the most experienced, and not only so, but I should receive into my house whatever men the Society were pleased to allot me, whether I approved of them as workmen or not; and as no employer with the least particle of independence could submit to such a system of dictation, I dismissed upwards of twenty society men on this day week, and replaced them with non-society men, who not only do my work as well, but better, than the old hands were in the habit of doing it.

Yon have fallen into a mistake in attributing the recent advance in price of bread to the rise in wages consequent on "the strike," as, although wages have risen nearly sufficient to warrant bread being raised, still the real cause of the halfpenny being put upon the 4lb. loaf is owing to the great advance which has taken place in wheat and flour the last six weeks, (say 6s. to 8s. per barrel on wheat, and 5s. to 6s. 3d. per sack on flour), and which advance would have fully justified double the rise which has taken place in bread.

You are also mistaken in supposing that Messrs. Manders have not raised the price of their bread, as they have done so exactly in the same proportion as all the other parties in the trade, and, indeed, it is that highly respectable firm which has for many years taken the initiative in both raising and lowering the price of bread, in accordance with the prevailing state of the corn market.

Trusting you will excuse this trespass on your valuable space—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. O'BRIEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I lately read with much satisfaction (Nov. 18), a leader of the IRISH TIMES on "Educated Female Labour" which appeared to me a highly suggestive one, and which could not be too much pondered on. It is, indeed, truly lamentable to think of the extremely confined sphere of "industrial" occupation opened to females, when, in reality, it need not exist. Why should females have so few modes of industrial occupation to resort to? Why be obliged to turn governesses in so many cases, and thereby "ruin the profession"—so much so, that the remuneration received is less than a cook's It is, indeed, most strange that "good schooling and quick capacity" should "disqualify" a woman for "rising in the world"—as the writer of that "article" has so judiciously observed again, and this brings me to the matter I have in hand. He says:—"Women in sickness, &c., do imperatively require female attendance and supervision: for lack of it the rising female generation are viciously disposed, and works infinite damage to the whole social body." This truth never came more forcibly to my mind than on lately reading a book entitled, "Man-midwifery exposed, &c. &c." in which the moral and physical evils of that abnormal and obscene practice were most fully exposed—so much so, that it seems most strange, yea, passing strange, that any female, except one of the most indelicate, and virtually dead to all sense of shame, could permit a man to attend them during their "lying-in," when more especially it is the province of a female to render assistance which the accoucheur is so often late in rendering. The subject is deeply worth reflecting on, that the practice may return, as it till lately belonged, to the female practitioner, or "midwife." *verbum sat sapienti.* Apologising for my length and intrusion, I am sir, your very obedient servant,

Nov. 25th, 1859. W. MURPHY.

MR. GRANTLEY BERKELEY'S HUNTING EXPEDITION.—We do not know whether Grantley Berkeley is a knight or not, but he is styled "Sir" in the St. Louis *Republican*. He started from St. Louis on the 25th of September, for a big buffalo hunt on the Great Plains. At Fort Riley his party was joined by two officers of the army, and proceeded from thence to Smokey Hill Fort, where buffalo, the original beef, abounded. During the first day's hunt, Sir Grantley made a dead failure. He had the "buck ague," (we confess that we do not understand the term), and missed fire every time; but he daily improved, and soon showed himself a good hunter and a fair sportsman for a foreigner. They killed 29 noble buffalo, the skins and tongues of which will be carried across the water as trophies, and a few choice steaks carefully packed up to grace a London Club dinner about Christmas time. When it came to feathered game, birds on the wing, he surpassed every one else. His fondness for sport is only equalled by his energy and endurance. John Cantrell, his "Natty Bumpo," says that the old Englishman can hunt on foot or on horseback without eating or drinking.—*Boston Pilot.*

THE PERMISSIVE BILL.

A public meeting was held in the Round-room of the Rotundo on Saturday evening, to hear an address from Mr. Samuel Bowley, of Gloucester, upon the above subject. A considerable number of persons was present, among whom we observed several of those noted for their exertions in furthering the temperance cause, as well as many members of the Society of Friends.

On the motion of Mr. James Haughton, Mr. Jonathan Pim was called to the chair.

The Chairman, having addressed a few observations to the meeting, in which he expressed his sympathy with the present movement, though he was not a total abstainer, introduced the lecturer.

Mr. Bowley then addressed the meeting at considerable length. He said the subject of his discourse might be divided into two branches—the moral and the legislative. There was no necessity why jealousy should exist between them, on the contrary, he believed that they ought to go hand to hand. But while they desired the interference of the Legislature in the suppression of intemperance, he should also say that they did not seek it unless it was supported by public opinion, for without the latter no law could be operative and effective. It was, then, their intention to create, in the first instance, a public opinion, and then to obtain legislative action for its maintenance. Some people indeed thought that there ought to be no legislation upon the question. That, however, was altogether a mistaken view. The truth was that they should endeavour to render that which their forefathers had done. According to the existing state of the law nine tenths of the community were prevented opening a public-house at all, because now, as well as ages ago, the sale of intoxicating drinks was considered a very dangerous thing, and which ought to be restricted. Licenses were originally given only to those of supposed good character, and especially for the accommodation of travellers. It was never intended by those who enacted the ancient laws on this head, that places for ordinary drinking and dissipation should be sanctioned and fostered. But, notwithstanding the intention of the Legislature, the evil grew, and in the course of time it was found necessary to pass numerous laws in order to cure, or at least restrict it. It was said by some, that they had not a right to shut up public-houses; but that right was already exercised—for instance, the magistrates of Sunderland had closed a dozen or more public-houses in that town, believing that such a proceeding was necessary for the public welfare; and if they had the power to close a dozen, why not more? At the same time, he admitted that the magistrates were not the proper parties to be invested with this power. The lecturer then proceeded to more minutely consider the question of allowing houses of this description to be kept open. It was said that they were necessary. But for whom? The public-houses of the present day was certainly not necessary for travellers, and the great bulk of the working classes only regarded them as places of temptation, while every one knew that gentleman did not resort there. Then they were not wanted at all. But if they looked into the nature and effects of spirituous liquors, why should they demand the aid of the Legislature in suppressing their use? Every one knows that they were a slow, but deadly poison, and if people were prevented selling arsenic, or any other substance calculated to destroy life, why should not they be prevented selling them? It was calculated that not less than 10,000 people annually lost their lives by intemperance, while many thousands more were, on that account, consigned to prisons and lunatic asylums. Surely there was, in these facts, sufficient ground for the interference of the Legislature in this behalf. It was because they found it impossible to put down intemperance by moral means, that they now resorted to the Legislature. The lecturer then combated the idea that public-houses could be sufficiently well regulated to prevent intemperance. He denied that *in toto.* If the public-houses now in existence were indeed properly regulated, they would not be chargeable with the prevailing drunkenness, but they were not. And how could they for a moment be considered well regulated when all the drunkenness which they witnessed in the streets originated in them. True, the magistrates made inquiries about the management of them when they granted the renewal of the licences, but of whom did they make inquiries? why, of the police, who can go to these houses when they please and drink what they like. The lecturer then referred to the improved condition of those districts in England and Scotland in which temperance most prevailed, and argued that the interest of the subject and Government alike were concurred in suppressing the use of intoxicating drinks. At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Bowly was loudly applauded. Some other speeches were then made, in which statistics, pathetic and pertinent anecdotes, were introduced to enforce the views of the speaker; after which a vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer. Mr. James Haughton was then called to the second chair, and a vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Pim accompanied with some highly complimentary observations, the meeting separated.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BALTINGLASS, Nov. 25.—An accident of a most melancholy and painful nature occurred at a place called Creevin, in the County of Carlow, a few days ago, which, I regret to say, terminated in the death of a young girl, about seventeen or eighteen years of age, who was a servant to a Mr. Brien of that place. It appears that deceased (who had her master's grandchild on her lap) and some members of her master's family were at breakfast when the sad accident took place. The previous evening a loaded gun had been placed on a shelf in the room, and when the child's father was taking down the gun, with the intention of shooting crows, it accidentally slipped from his hands, and fell on the breakfast table, at the same time exploding, and lodging its contents in the unfortunate girl's chest, and burning the shoulder and a portion of the infant's hair. Dr Clendenning, of this town, was immediately sent for, but every endeavour to save life proved fruitless, as the poor sufferer expired the following morning, after enduring the most intense agony. An inquest was held on the body, when a verdict of accidental death, in accordance with the evidence adduced, was returned.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO ETON COLLEGE.

WINDSOR, FRIDAY.—This afternoon at three o'clock an express was sent from the Castle to the Rev. Dr. Goodford, head master of Eton School, announcing the intention of her Majesty and the Prince Consort to visit the college at four o'clock. This sudden intelligence put the authorities of the college on the *qui vive*; the students were immediately dismissed from their studies, and suitable preparations were hastily made by the heads of departments for the reception of the Royal visiters. Precisely at four o'clock her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Frederic William of Prussia and attendants arrived at the college, and were received in the quadrangle by the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey (provost), the Rev. Dr. Goodford (head master), the Rev. William A. Carter (lower master), the Rev. C. K. Paul (assistant master), the Rev. Stephen Hawtrey, the Revs. G. J. Dupius, C. Luxmore, E. Coldridge, and other fellows of the college. The whole of the students, numbering upwards of 800, assembled on Barnspool-bridge, and on the arrival there of the Royal party the carriages like swarms of bees, and cheered them into the quadrangle. The object of this visit being principally to inspect the beautiful Crimean windows in the chapel, which have been recently introduced by Hardman and Co., the Royal visit did not exceed half-an-hour, when they returned to the Castle, cheered the whole of the way by the Etonians.

MAD DOGS—DEATHS FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

The attention of the police should be directed to the following painful narratives. How it comes to pass that there should be mad dogs at this season of the year exceeds our comprehension; but it is so. The neighbourhood of Clifden is infested by those most dangerous customers. Our correspondent writes:—

"CLIFDEN, 25TH NOVEMBER, 1859.—On last week a young boy, named Flynn, aged twelve years, died near Clifden, from the effects of a bite he received from a mad dog in September last. The wound healed, and he enjoyed good health up to eight or ten days before he died, when strong symptons of hydrophobia set in, and it was necessary to hold him in bed to keep him from destroying himself. There is a large number of dogs going mad in this locality, and the police are actively employed in shooting all strolling brutes. The country is in an alarming state in and around Clifden, from those rabid animals."

From the county Meath we learn the following:—On Wednesday, Mr. Matthew Marmion, coroner, assisted by Mr. Langan, J.P., held an inquest near Kinnegad, county Meath, on the body of a boy aged about thirteen the son of a respectable farmer named Geherty. I tappeared from the evidence that the child was bitten by a mad mastiff dog on the 15th of October. He was immediately put under the care of Dr. Edwards, of Ballyboggin, who, besides adopting every other remedy, scared the part. The child appeared to rally, and was in robust health up to the 21st instant, when he exhibited in the most violent and heartrending manner, all the symptoms of hydrophobia, and after the greatest sufferings expired. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, adding a recommendation to their verdict that the Government should adopt some means to decrease the number of dangerous dogs in the country.—"Galway Vindicator."

INHUMAN TREATMENT ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.—On Monday morning last, a seaman, named Peter Doorty, belonging to the ship Harvest Queen, of Bath, United States, under the command of Captain Bachelor, went to lodge at the house of a lodginghouse-keeper, named John Brown, residing in Denison-street, Liverpool. He appeared at the time to be in very bad health—his legs being all swollen, likewise his face, having, in addition, a black eye. He stated to the lodginghouse-keeper that the captain of the Harvest Queen had greatly ill-used him on the voyage of the ship which had just arrived, that he had been kept on deck during his watch below, which caused his legs to swell from the effects of the intense cold. On Tuesday he continued to be ill, and was removed to the Northern Hospital, where he died on the following day.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—SATURDAY.

(Before Judge Hargreave.)

In re the estate of A. Raymond.

It will be recollected that on the 19th instant a motion was made on behalf of Sir John Walshe, Bart., the purchaser of one of the lots of this estate, which was situated in the county of Kerry, requiring that Mr. E. D. Stokes, one of the solicitors, who had carriage of the sale, or the owner, should pay the arrears of quit-rent due, and bring into court a sum sufficient to purchase up the quit-rent altogether, in pursuance with the contract entered into with the court, that the lots should be sold free—Mr. W. Creagh, partner in the firm of Stokes and Creagh, having got £734 out of court in 1852 for that purpose—instead of applying it to which, he appropriated it to his own use, and absconded last year. The motion as against Mr. Creagh was made on the grounds that a firm are liable to make good the default of a partner in transacting the business of the firm, and that it was the duty of a solicitor having carriage of the proceedings in that court to take care and see that every contract entered into, respecting those sales, should be strictly carried out. The case was very fully argued on that occasion, when the arguments were reported in the TIMES.

Judge Hargreave, having taken time to consider the the case, now pronounced judgment, holding that Mr. Stokes was liable in the first place, and next, the owner who had a lot yet unsold. He therefore granted the motion, with costs.

INQUEST.

Dr. White, one of the city coroners, held an inquest on Saturday, at the Richmond Hospital, upon the body of a boy, named James Fowler, aged eleven years, who was accidentally shot on Saturday, the 12th instant near Coolach, by another boy of about his own age, named Patrick Magrath. Several witnesses were examined, among others James Barrett of Shrub's Cottage, Collach, who deposed that the gun with which the deceased had been shot belonged to him, and that he left it in a field—having first, however, taken the precaution to remove the powder from the pan. The boy Magrath was in the field at the time, but witness did not entrust the gun to him, and did not know of the accident until after it occurred. Catherine Fowler, mother of deceased, stated that she saw her son immediately after the accident, when he said that he had been shot by Magrath, but he did not say that it was done designedly. She never heard that deceased had a quarrel with Magrath or with any other boy. Constable John McCradden was also examined, and stated that from the inquiries he had made he believed the occurrence was accidental.

Verdict accordingly.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. BRUNEL.

On Saturday a meeting was held at the chambers of Mr. Pratt, No. 7, Great George-street, Westminster, in order to devise measures for perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Brunel.

The Earl of Shelburne, who was called to the chair, expressed the gratification he felt in taking part in such a movement, and said he was happy to find himself amongst so many personal friends of the deceased gentleman.

Mr. St. George Brown said that as an admirer of Mr. Brunel he had thought it right to inaugurate this movement, being as he was one of the oldest personal friends of that gentleman. He knew that amongst his friends he should meet with universal acquiescence in his proposal. Although the subscription was proposed to be limited to ten guineas, the committee would be happy to receive the smallest possible amount which any admirer of the late Mr. Brunel might be inclined to offer. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. R. Gurney, the Recorder of London, moved the following resolution:—"That in order to mark the high sense universally entertained of the genius and high professional attainments of the late Mr. Brunel, as exemplified in his great public and national works, as well as of the worth of his private character, measures be taken for the erection of a public monument to his memory."

A committee consisting of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Shelburne, Lord Barrington, Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. H. T. Hope, Sir Watkin Wynne, and other influential gentlemen, were appointed, and a vote of thanks having been awarded to Mr. St. George Burke for his exertions in this case, the meeting separated.

FAIRS TO BE HELD THIS WEEK.

MONDAY, Nov. 28.—Ballitore, Kildare; Borrisoleigh, Tipperary; Bunnineddin, Sligo; Bruff, Limerick; Carrowkeel, Donegal; Castletown, Cork; Cloughmills, Antrim; Derrybeg, Donegal; Drumadoon, Antrim; Dunnymana, Tyrone; Ederney-bridge, Fermanagh; Farinsharpy, Sligo; Glenties, Donegal; Kilgolagh, Cavan; Kildorrary, Cork; Killucan, Westmeath; Killarney, Kerry; Kirkcubbin, Down; Middleton, Armagh; Mountshannon, Galway; Moneygall, King's Co.; Newtownstewart, Tyrone; Rock, Tyrone; Straid, Mayo; Swanlinbar, Cavan; Tempo, Fermanagh; Williamstown, Tipperary.

TUESDAY, 29.—Ballycastle, Antrim; Ballyjamesduff, Cavan; Crossroads, Donegal; Fermoy, Cork; Lisearrol, Cork; Mulrankan, Wexford; Tobbercorry, Sligo; Rosrea, Tipperary.

WEDNESDAY, 30.—Ardee, Louth; Bagnalstown, Carlow; Ballycanow, Wexford; Ballynase, Donegal; Bancha, Tipperary; Benburb, Tyrone; Churchhill, Fermanagh; Court and Curraghean, Limerick; Dunlavin, Wicklow; Dunmanway, Cork; Glanworth, Cork; Killanick, Wexford; Mountain-castle, Waterford; Rathfriland, Down; Rockcorry, Monaghan; Saintfield, Down.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1.—Armagh Town; Aghrimlands, Galway; Balliket, Clare; Ballicumber, King's Co.; Ballycleene, Kerry; Belturbet, Cavan; Bantry, Cork; Binghamstown-erris, Mayo; Castletowndelvin, Westmeath; Charlestown, Mayo; Cloughjordan, Tipperary; Fortfield, Mayo; Glynn, Limerick; Harrow, Wexford; Kilkenny City; Killygordon, Donegal; Kilmacrenan, Donegal; Larne, Antrim; Leitrim Town; Longford Town; Middletown, Armagh; Millstreet, Cork; Mohil, Leitrim; Montanagee, Kerry; Mullinahone, Tipperary; Strabane, Tyrone; Taghmon, Wexford; Tullaroan, Kilkenny.

FRIDAY, 2.—Beaufort, Kerry; Ballyshannon, Donegal; Castlederg, Tyrone, 3 *days*; Crossmaglen, Armagh; Cross, Derry; Drumlish, Longford; Killelaran, Clare; Mahoolan, Derry; Mitchelstown, Cork; Multifarnham, Westmeath; Moy, Tyrone; Tullydonald, Donegal; Wexford Town.

SIR B. BRODIE AND SIR C. LEWIS.—The "Medical Press" says:—Some surprise has been expressed that Sir Benjamin Brodie's letter on the Smethurst case has not been published. It is understood that Sir Benjamin has no objection to its publication, but the Home Secretary "does not feel justified" in consenting to it.

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Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
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Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.
We are now Selling our unrivalled Stock of Watches of our own make (which we engage equal to the very best London made), and also our exquisite stock of Geneva Watches, made specially for us by the celebrated "Mottu" at greatly reduced prices (for Cash only), during the alteration of our Premises.
We will give Ten Years' written engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH AND CO.,
Removed, during alterations, to the Drawing-rooms of
4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Eight doors nearer the Rotundo, same side of the street.)
Entrance by the Hall Door.
N.B.—We have also greatly reduced the prices of our First-Class Stock of Fine Gold Jewellery, Electro-Plated Clocks, &c., &c.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
By Royal Letters Patent.
NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF
CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIARUBBER,
in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates. Messrs. DAVIES, Surgeon-Dentists, 22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN, call attention to a new and invaluable improvement in Mechanical Dentistry, being the application of
CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIARUBBER,
As a base for their celebrated Mineral Teeth.
The extraordinary advantages obtained are well worthy of note. Neither Stumps nor Teeth are extracted; sharp edges are avoided; an amount of suction with a degree of Lightness (almost fabulous) is obtained; while from the flexibility of the agent employed pressure is entirely obviated. It is permanent, wholesome, and more congenial to the mouth than either bone, silver, or gold, and warranted to remain free from either Taste or Smell; Mastification and Articulation being guaranteed even in cases where other methods have failed. Patent White Indiarubber for filling Front Teeth. Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s. 6d.; a single Tooth, 5s; a Set from £5 5s. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed. Consultation free.
MESSRS. DAVIES, DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET,
(Nine doors from Sackville-street.)

WONDERFUL INVENTION INDENTISTRY.
Mr. O'Duffy, for six years sole assistant to Mr. Doherty, Surgeon Dentist to St. Vincent's Hospital, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has availed himself of the new American invention, for supplying the loss of Teeth by the application of vulcanised Indiarubber, as a substitute for Bone, Gold, and Gutta Percha.
The fact of all the eminent Dentists, both in England and on the Continent, having adopted this wonderful material, is sufficient guarantee for its superiority over all others, as a base for Artificial Teeth. It is perfectly free from either taste or smell, and, unlike Bone or Gutta Percha, will not break, discolour, or absorb the saliva; perfect mastication and articulation being in all cases guaranteed. A complete set of Mineral Teeth, 28 in number, £4 to £10.
Extraction, 2s. 6d. and 5s.
Stopping in Cement, 2s. 6d. and 5s.
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Consultation Free.
MR. O'DUFFY,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,
75, DAME-STREET,
(Exactly Opposite the Lower Castle Gate.)
At Home from Nine to Six.

TEETH.—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (brother and successor to the late John Egar), continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.

A single Artificial Tooth, from	£0 5 0
A complete Set, with Gold Springs, from	5 5 0
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MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST,
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At Home from Nine till Six.
Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

CORNS, BUNNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases, from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.
The Boot department, both at the Quay and Lower Sackville-street, is fully stocked with the most suitable articles for the present season.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—The *Gazette de Lyons* (a retrograde organ) has possessed itself of exclusive information, no doubt supplied from ladies in waiting at Compiegne, as to the contents of Marshal Vaillant's last despatch to the French Emperor, relative to the army of occupation in Lombardy and the Gallic outposts along the Po. It would appear "that intercourse with the Italians and the interchange of daily life have totally unfitted the soldiery of France for any hostile movement against that country. The Marshal in command informs his imperial master that 6 months ago his 50,000 men would have obeyed orders and marched against Pope or Beelzebub, but that now they have got thorough knowledge of this Italian quarrel, and are more patriotic than the local Peninsula patriots, and would not cross bayonets against their old comrades arms. If he means any forward movement against Central Italy he must recal every regiment and replace them by new and uninformed battalions.

This is no new occurrence. When Oudinot made his first foolish dash at Rome, 500 French soldiers got into a narrow pass behind the Janiculum, and were made prisoners by the University students and part of Garibaldi's troops. These captives, after a month's sojourn among the Romans, pending the arrival of the siege guns from Toulon, were set free at the request of Lesseps (then negociator, now sandmonger at Suez), but such was their enthusiasm for the "insurgent" cause, that they had to be forthwith embarked for Corsica. No one knows this better than Vaillant, who was an eye-witness.

By the last mail from the West Indies the French learn that the system of *advertisements* is in vogue among the Antilles. The Sancho Panza who governs a French island has issued his edict against a paper called *La Guadeloupe*, in his Barataria, and gives it a *warning* for daring to say that "governors should not be changed every three years, as a triennial experience was only just an apprenticeship to teach them their business," a remark perfectly true and therefore treasonable.

The "Havre Journal" states that the trade of Morocco with Europe is about 40 million francs, full half of which concerns England, and only a quarter refers to France. It draws no conclusion, but in the "Messager de Bayonne" I find a loud outcry about the Spanish Government having made a coal contract for its war steamers, and given the job to English coal scuttles when a French company (Grande Combe) offered clinkers at a cheaper rate. The Britishers got 11 dollars per ton for coal that is warranted to burn, to be delivered at Cadiz and Algesiras, the total contract being for 25,000 tons. The Madrid correspondent of the "Gascon Journal" remarks that any one can see that O'Donnell is a mere Irishman, and MacCrohon, of the War Office, the grandson of a Scotchman, both "carbone notati."

ITALY.

A letter from Parma, in the *Milan Gazette*, states that most probably the Assemblies of Central Italy will be convoked. It adds that the people are loud in demanding the return of Garibaldi.

A letter from Turin, of the 22nd, in the *Siecle*, says:—"M. Farini, out of regard to the dignity of the Assemblies which voted for the Prince de Carignan, but only obtained M. Buoncompagni, has addressed to the Presidents of the Assemblies at Bologna, Modena, and Parma an explanatory letter, announcing that new measures will be taken to complete the union."

The *Austrian Gazette* has the following on the subject of the Regency:—

"We do not pretend to any infallibility in the opinions which we express, for we do not yet know whether there has really been any change of intention at Compiegne with respect to authorising a Regency under the auspices of Piedmont. But in any case there is one thing that appears to admit of no doubt, namely, that the Regent named will take with him into Central Italy only his moral influence to support his authority. Any material support on the part of Sardinia, were it only a single company as a guard of honour, would certainly be regarded as a violation of the principle of non-intervention inserted in the treaty of Zurich, and would immediately lead to a French, and perhaps an Austrian occupation."

NEW METHOD OF PRINTING.—A French lithographic printer, M. Desire Chevalier, has invented a new method of printing, to which he has given the name of Neography. It consists chiefly in the substitution of blocks, composed of woven substances (vegetable or metallic), or in fact any other sort of blocks possessing the quality of being permeable instead of those in ordinary use. As soon as the substance composing the block gives a free passage to the ink, colour, or dye material, it can be printed from, and this is effected either by means of a brush, as in the open black letters, or by means of a press and inking pads. The use of these pads, which act as real receptacles of ink, is said to have this advantage, that a considerable number of proofs (at least fifty) may be thrown off without inking, which is tedious, or setting the roller in motion, which is still more tedious, so that with endless paper the passage of the block under the press goes on rapidly, and almost without interruption. Inked cylinders may also be employed. This new method of printing also renders possible the use of block in the decoration of substances where it was formerly impracticable, such as porcelain tea-trays, varnished sheet iron, marble, wood, stone, glass, &c. By means of it also an impression of different colours can be got by a single stroke of the press. In certain cases as many as twenty colours may be used at the same time. Besides making use of woven substances as printing surfaces, and of ink-distributing pads in order to give a precise and definite form to the impression, every part of the surface which ought to be impenetrable to the ink is rendered so by gutta-percha or copper laid on by galvanism; any other impermeable substance will answer the purpose. Thus, a solution of gutta-percha, laid on with a small brush, is sufficient for the preparation of a neographic block. By filling up the ground and leaving the outlines of the pattern, the impression will give black forms on a white ground; by covering the lines with gutta-percha, and leaving the ground permeable, the impression will give white forms on a black ground.

WHAT THE FRENCH THINK OF ENGLISH VOLUNTEERING.—The Paris Correspondent of *L'Independance Belge* writes that he has received some "curious details" on the subject of English volunteering from an ex-member of the Legislative body who has just been on a visit to England. The ex-member, who is evidently gifted with an imagination of no ordinary power, states that in the various towns he visited great stores of provisions and munitions of war were being laid up, and that so strong was the patriotic fever that means of transport were placed gratuitously at the disposal of the Government by the people, and that in one notable instance, a merchant who had just received a cargo of grain handed over a large portion for the provisioning of the "citadel." The letter proceeds:—"The person who gives me these facts, and who has been as far as Scotland, saw the peasants there digging large holes in the fields. When questioned as to the object of their labours, they replied that it was to hide the riflemen when the French should make their invasion."

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—We are happy to be able to say that Mr. Walker, of Tullygirvan, is going on most favourably at the Plough Hotel, and his numerous friends who have been making anxious inquiries as to his condition will learn with no little satisfaction that the internal injuries have been got over. The injury to his ankle remains a source of some anxiety, but it is to be hoped that from this also he will be soon relieved. All the other sufferers in the accident are, we learn, progressing favourably.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—Foreign Department.—Mr. Elwin Henry Egerton has been appointed Attache at St. Petersburg, and passed his examination; Mr. Henry Edwin Griesbach has been appointed Vice-Consul at Maceio, and passed his examination. War-office.—Mr. Frederick Penoyre Philips has been appointed a temporary clerk in London, and passed his examination; Mr. Paul George Frederick Furse has been appointed Deputy-Assistant Commissary General, and passed his examination; Mr. Edmund John Johnstone has been appointed Deputy-Assistant Commissary General, and passed his examination.—Paymaster General's Office.—Mr. O. H. Pearson has been appointed to a clerkship, and passed his examination. General Post Office.—Mr. John Manson has been appointed a clerk at Kilmarnock and passed his examination. General Register Office.—Mr. James Harwood has been appointed to a clerkship, and passed his examination. The Dockyards.—There are vacancies for an acting second class clerk in the store-keeper's department, Devonport-yard, and for a temporary clerk; there is a vacancy also for a third-class clerk in the Store-Receiver's department, Devonport. Customs.—Mr. W. H. Falloon, supernumerary clerk, has been appointed a clerk in the Controller-General's office, London; Mr. Thomas Costello, extra clerk at Liverpool, has been appointed 13th-class clerk at Leith; Mr. Edward Catchpole, inspector of the river at Hull, has been promoted to be first inspector of the river at Liverpool; Mr. C. M'Nab, principal coast officer at Torquay, has been promoted to be a landing-waiter at Cardiff; Mr. N. Butler has been promoted from fourth to third class landing waiter at Hartlepool; Mr. J. M'Millan has been promoted from second to first class locker at Hartlepool. East Indies.—Mr. W. Kaye has been appointed assistant to the magistrate and collector of Agra; Assistant Surgeon A. Christison, M.D., superintendent of vaccination, Agra district, has been appointed superintendent of vaccination, Simla, Hills, in succession to Dr. W. Peskett; Mr. P. A. Walker, extra assistant, has been placed in charge of Sultanpore Treasury; Messrs. D. Fitzpatrick, and C. G. Sperling, have been reported qualified for public service, and have been attached to the North West Province, the Punjab, and Oude; Captain St Clair Forde has been appointed collector and magistrate of Shikarpore, Captain W. R. Lambert has been appointed collector and magistrate of Hyderabad; Captain J. B. Bunsterville has been appointed acting collector and magistrate of Kurrachee; Mr. W. Maber has been appointed acting deputy collector of customs, Kurrachee, and harbour magistrate; Mr. H. Ingle, assistant commissioner, has been appointed to act as deputy collector and magistrate in charge of the Treasury at Kurrachee.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY—SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS.

The inauguration of the hundred and thirtieth session of the Royal Dublin Society took place Friday evening—

Surgeon FLEMING in the chair.

A very interesting paper on the habits and anatomy of the Lipidosiren annectens was read by Dr. M'Donnell.

The Rev. Professor Haughton, F.T.C.D., said that a paper of his had been on the list for that night, but that as there was a stranger present he felt bound to give way to him. Professor Haughton then introduced Dr. Walker to the society, as the surgeon who had accompanied the Fox on the expedition to the Arctic regions.

Dr. Walker then came forward, amid applause, and read a paper entitled "Ice Observations, made during the Arctic expedition." He said that the contradictory statements of Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Kane, with regard to the saltness of the ice formed from sea-water—the former maintaining that sea-water contained a quarter of the salt of the original water; the latter, that if the cold were sufficiently intense, there would be formed from sea-water a fresher and purer element, fit for domestic use—induced him (Dr. Walker) to take advantage of his position as naturalist to the expedition in the Northern Seas to reinvestigate the subject. The changes he had observed sea water to undergo in freezing were these. When the temperature fell below x 28.5 the water became covered with a thin pellicle of ice, and after some time this pellicle became thicker, and presented a vertically striated structure, similar to that of the ordinary cakes of sal-ammoniac. As the ice further increased in thickness it became more compact, but the lower portion still retained the striate structure. On the surface of the ice, saline crystals, designated by Dr. Walker, "efflorescence," soon began to form; at first few in number and widely separated, but gradually forming into tufts, and ultimately covering the whole surface. First the increase of the thickness in the ice, but afterwards the rate of growth was much slower, and more uniform. The ice formed yielded, on being melted, a solution differing in specific gravity, according to the temperature at the time of congelation, its density being less the lower the temperature at which the process of congeletion took place. Although his (Dr. Walker's) observations extended from x 28 deg. 5 to 48 deg., he was never able to obtain fresh water from sea-ice—the purest specimen being of specific gravity 1·005, and affording abundant evidence of the presence of salt, especially of chloride of sodium, in such quantity as to render it unfit for domestic purposes. The efflorescence already referred to appeared sooner or later, according to the temperature of the air, but generally commenced when the ice was ⅜ of an inch thick, and continued to form until the ice attained a thickness of about nine inches, when, owing to the compactness of the frozen mass, it ceased to appear at the surface. The lower the temperature at which the ice was formed, the more abundant was the efflorescence. Direct experiments made by freezing sea-water in a large tub showed that the unforeseen residuum contained a considerable portion of salt expressed from the ice. The lecturer, therefore, inferred that, after the efflorescence had ceased to form on the surface, the saline particles were precipitated into the unforeseen liquid below. In exposing the residuum liquid from which the ice had been separated to a freezing temperature, a second residuum was obtained, containing more salts than the former; and by repeating the process several times there remained finally a strong solution of brine. He (Dr. Walker) endeavoured by reversing this process to procure fresh water. He melted the ice of sea water and froze it over again, repeating the operation several times. Ice was thus obtained which, when melted, gave water having a density of from 1·0025 to 1·0020. A "heavy nip" having occurred in the floe near the ship afforded an opportunity of examining a quantity of the ice at different depths. The thickness of the entire mass was 54 inches; the density of the solution obtained by melting successive portions varied from 1·0078 to 1.0050—those near the surface giving a liquid of a higher density than the rest. The learned gentleman then referred at some length to the different gradations from water to ice, and concluded amid applause.

The meeting then separated.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

The meeting of this society was held in the Fine Arts department,

Captain HENRY, V.P., in the chair.

Sir J. Coghill, Bart. read an interesting paper on, the subject of "Photography in relation to the Arts," after which the meeting adjourned.

KILLARNEY JUNCTION RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors was held, on Saturday, at the Kingsbridge terminus—

GEORGE ROE, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. W. Chaytor, secretary, read the

DIRECTORS' REPORT, FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER, 1859.

We now beg to submit for your consideration the result of the traffic on your line for the half-year ending 31st October last, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, viz:—

PASSENGERS—Half-year ending 31st October, 1859, 41381; £7106 2s. 3d. Half-year ending 31st October, 1858, 35241 £6420 15s. 2d. Increase 6140 passengers, £385 7s. 1d.

GOODS AND CATTLE.—Half-year ending 31st October, 1859, £5,430 8s. 3d.; Half-year ending 31st October, 1859, £4,881 2s. 10d. Increase £558 5s. 5d.

TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—Half-year ending 31st October, 1859, £12,545 10s. 6d.; half-year ending 31st October, 1858, £11,301 18s. 0d. Increase £1,244 12s. 6d.

By the statement of accounts annexed hereto, you will perceive that there is to the credit of the revenue account an available surplus of £7,880 2s. 10d.; out of which your directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, amounting to £1,500 be paid to the proprietors, which will leave a balance of £3,380 2s. 10d. to be carried forward to the credit of next half-year's account.

Since the meeting of the proprietors on the 28th of May last, the Tralee extension has been opened for public traffic; and to this circumstance must be attributed some portion of our receipts during the past half year. We are persuaded, as the traffic of that line becomes more fully developed, that all the advantages which we anticipated from that source will be realised.

GEORGE ROE, Chairman.

King's-bridge Terminus, 16th Nov. 1859.

The Chairman then rose and said—Gentlemen, our report is extremely short, but I trust that the proprietary will deem it satisfactory. Short as it is, however, I think there is very little that I can add to it, but I must congratulate you on the present prospects of our undertaking. The result of our last half-year's business is before you, and you will perceive in it an increase under all the heads. It is larger than that for any of the previous half years, and we are justified in attributing it to the opening of the Tralee extension, now in operation some three or four months. We have no doubt whatever that the money which we have invested in the line will be advantageous to your interests, and that when the line is more fully developed, it will contribute largely to the receipts of the Killarney Junction Railway. You will also not fail to perceive that there will be a large sum remaining over, after paying the dividend, but we think it right to have a sufficient balance on hands, to keep the works in proper repair without falling back upon the proprietors for any demand upon that head. You must however, bear in mind that the last half year has been the summer half year, and we have no right to expect that the winter one will be equally prosperous. I don't know that I have anything more to say to you upon the subject of our meeting; but, should any proprietor be desirous of obtaining information on any matter connected with the affairs of the company, I will be most happy to afford it. The accounts, however, are so simple as to show at a glance the actual position of the company. I now move that the report and statement of accounts be adopted and circulated among the proprietors.

Mr. M'Carthy O'Leary seconded the motion.

The Chairman next moved that a dividend for the half year ending 31st October, 1859, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, be paid on and after the 12th December next.

Mr. Wm. Haughton seconded the motion.

There being no further business to transact, the meeting adjourned.

BELFAST AND BALLYMENA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BELFAST, FRIDAY EVENING.—The usual half-yearly meeting of the Belfast and Ballymena Railway Company was held at two o'clock to-day, in the board-room of the Company, York-road, Belfast.

The chair was taken by ROBERT GRIMSHAW, Esq., J.P.; D.L., Deputy Chairman to the Company.

The Secretary (Mr. Steuart) read the advertisement calling the meeting.

The Chairman said the report of the directors together with the statement of accounts, had been circulated amongst the shareholders, and he supposed they might be taken as read. The report spoke for itself. It was exceedingly satisfactory to feel that though their receipts had not been increased, their expense had diminished materially, so as to enable them to give a good dividend. He moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. J. Thompson, J.P., begged to second the motion.

Mr. Robert Workman called attention to the operation of their Sunday traffic. He had ascertained the result of it to be for the last three weeks £2 for 322 miles run, while their working expenses were £68; and if they considered that the fares on Sundays were but one-half, and if the trains were discontinued on that day they would be sure of the one-half of the Sunday traffic on the week days. It would be found they did not receive more than from £14 to £18 while their expenses were £68. He engaged the directors one-half per cent. to their dividend by discontinuing the Sunday trains. A more comfortable description of second-class carriages was also, in his opinion, desirable.

The motion was agreed to.

The Secretary stated, in reply to Mr. Cramsie, that the whole liabilities of the Company, not included in the Capital Account, were within £6,000.

A dividend of 4 per cent., less income-tax, was declared on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Capt. Gray.

Mr. J. Cramsie, solicitor, suggested that Mr. William Dargan should be elected to a seat at the board of directors.

Mr. M'Neill said the directors were now in treaty with Mr. Dargan for the purchase of the Ballymena and Portrush line, and as soon as this was completed it was intended to elect Mr. Dargan as director.

Viscount Massareene, R.N.—Grimshaw, William Valentine, John Hardman, and Edmund M'Neill, Esqrs., were re-elected directors. John Young was elected in the room of William Chaine, Esq.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the directors.

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—SATURDAY.

THE PICTURE CASE.

Turner v. Robinson.

At the sitting of the court Mr. Shaw proceeded to address his lordship in reply on behalf of the petitioner. He contended strongly that the idea of the "Death of Chatterton" which had been embodied in the photographic picture taken by the respondent, could not have been suggested by anything save the original painting of Mr. Wallace, and which he had seen repeatedly in the gallery attached to Mr. Cranfield's shop. The respondent had alleged that he took his idea from biographical descriptions of Chatterton. Counsel, in reply to this statement, read a passage from Chalmer's "Lives of the British Poets," which bore reference to the death and burial of Chatterton. He considered it was a strange fact how, in this extract, the author commented on the absence of any record of the poet's death or burial in the literary publications of the time—namely, the *Gentlemans' Magazine*, the *Annual Register*, or the *London Chronicle*—and yet, the respondent alleged he borrowed his "idea" from such reminiscences; since, beyond a doubt, the records of the past afforded no information upon this point. He (Mr. Shaw) would ask where had Mr. Robinson procured the model for his copy of the death of the young poet, whose last moments were "accompanied by so much silence and secrecy" in a lonely garret in London? Undoubtedly, not from the periodicals of the time, but from the painting of Mr. Wallace. At the close of the learned counsel's argument,

His Honour said—It is my intention to reduce my judgment to writing, so that no misconception may exist as to the grounds upon which it is formed. In the meanwhile, it may be as well to state what my opinion is as to the questions in the case, and one or two of the difficulties which occur to my mind. The question which first arises is, whether, at common law, a painter has, previous to publication, or, what is equivalent to it, a right of action to sue for the pirating of his work? If so, a court of equity would, in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, interfere by injunction in aid of the legal right. That proposition could not be controverted by law, therefore a preliminary and important question is, whether an action would lie before publication? Amongst the many strange circumstances that have occurred in the present case is, the admission of the respondent's counsel, that an action would lie. Yet, he (counsel) read an extract from a speech delivered by Lord Lyndhurst in the House of Commons, which was in direct contravention to this admission. I am unable to conceive for what imaginable purpose that passage was read. I can perfectly understand the learned counsel's having read the passage, if, in point of law, his proposition was controverted. No higher authority could be found than that of Lord Lyndhurst, and he appeared to be of opinion the action could not lie. (His honour then read one or two extracts from the speech referred to.) It has been said that I used strong language in saying that Mr. Robinson "surreptitiously copied the subject of the petitioner's picture." I did no more than use the same phrase that Lord Lyndhurst used; I have merely said that it was a fraud, and breach of trust. I have the authority of Lord Lyndhurst on this point; but, were I in doubt as to my own view, it is rather a remarkable fact that that learned judge stated, amongst other things, that a naval officer whose literary productions were very popular, sent two paintings to be lined. In the first place, it cannot be said that this step was a publication of the pictures. They were detained a long time, and when he went to inquire after the person to whose care they had been committed, he discovered that his workshop was not in the place where it had been represented to be, but some miles off. The officer went to the workshop, but did not find his pictures; he saw, however, a ladder slung under the trap-door, by which he affected an entrance to a top-room, where he saw his own pictures, surrounded by copies, three or four of which were furnished, and a few more in process of completion. Now, according to the argument of counsel for the respondents, an action would lie in this case, yet one of the most eminent lawyers, who naturally had a strong personal feeling towards artists, being himself related to a distinguished artist, and possessing some of the finest specimens of art, appeared to be of opinion that no action lay. At the conclusion of his (Lord Lyndhurst's) speech, he moved that a committee might be appointed to investigate and inquire into the entire subject, which has been discussed in the present case. Of course, I am not aware who were the gentlemen appointed upon that committee, but it is impossible to doubt, having regard to the legal questions raised, that Lord Lyndhurst himself, Lord Brougham, and Lord Cranworth, were members. I need scarcely say that if a report had been prepared by such a committee it would carry great weight with it; and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that no judge would presume to differ from the law as laid down by so distinguished a tribunal. What was the answer given when the Court asked if there had been a report? Oh, indeed, everybody is so occupied with political questions it is not to be presumed that a report has been made out!" Was this the sort of question to give the court, when a newspaper report of a speech was read out? The question will necessarily be referred to a select committee, and I have sent to London yesterday for that report, if any such has been made. I have not any idea whatever whether the motion was renewed in the present year, but I am sure that not one of the eminent lawyers whom I have named were involved in the political contest. They are all men who could have devoted abundant time to a consideration of such an important question. It may be, there is not a report, but it was a very singular proceeding to call my attention to a speech, without any inquiry as to whether there had been a report. There is another matter which is of importance, as throwing a light upon the subject—What are the terms in which the reference was made? It may have been framed by Lord Lyndhurst himself, for the purpose of providing a remedy to meet the defect in the law. Everybody will admit that the law relative to pictures, and the absence of protection to them is such as it should not be; but the reference might not have been founded on the presumption that there was not any remedy at all at law. If it were a fact that there was no common law remedy, and a proprietor of a picture was liable if he sent it to be lined, to have it deteriorated in value by seven or eight copies of it being taken, and no action would lie before publication, would there not be the greatest difficulty in sustaining the petition? Therefore, it becomes necessary for the court to ascertain whether there is any foundation for the proposition that an action would lie at common law, provided the piracy had been before publication. Independently of what had fallen from Lord Lyndhurst, the impression upon your mind is that the action would lie. Then supposing that I am right in this opinion, the next question is whether or not after publication, or what was equivalent to it, an action would lie. As far as that proposition is concerned, having regard to the recent decision of the Lords, and the analogy between copyright of authors and the rights of painters, is it a question upon which there could be any dispute? The third question, supposing this to be so, is whether Mr. Wallace had done anything that amounted to a publication of this picture? Of course, if Mr. Wallace has done so, and had lost his right to sue, he could not transmit a right to Mr. Egge and Mr. Turner, nor could they not acquire what had been not transmited to Mr. Egge and Mr. Wallace. Three matter have been relied upon as amounting to a publication. The first is the insertion in the "National Magazine" of the wood engraving, which, by permission of the artist, was taken from the original painting. I cannot understand how anybody could lay down the proposition that the engraving was the very thing itself. I do not understand how it can be supposed an uncoloured wood engraving is a publication of the original painting. It has also been said that Mr. Wallace exhibited the picture in the Royal Dublin Academy. If the matter rested there, I confess I would have a difficulty in saying this had been a publication. There was an exhibition of the thing itself, and if a man could enter an institution upon payment of one shilling or sixpence, I would have a difficulty in settling the question, though I do not at present mean to do so. It is unreasonable to ask the court to decide the abstract question. It is not at all improbable, and I intend writing to ascertain the fact, and I will not be prevented from doing so by any protest on the part of counsel—I mean to communicate with the Secretary of the Academy, for the purpose of ascertaining, whether the exhibition of paintings in that academy is under certain rules and regulations to which the academy and the exhibitors respectively are parties. Suppose it should turn out that there is a prohibition against any copy, engraving, or sketch being taken from the picture, am I to be told that, because a member of the public might swear he had not read the rules, he was not bound by them, binding as they are upon the contracting parties, which contract had led to the exhibition of the pictures? I have no doubt if that provision were contained in clear, plain, and unequivocal language, I would not hesitate to hold that the public could not pirate a single painting in the academy. The same observation is, in a great degree, applicable to the Manchester Exhibition. The next point in the case is this. It was stated that the sale of the picture by Mr. Wallace, was in effect, a publication. There is not a color of foundation for this; it would be contrary to every principle of sense and law that, in the act of assignment the subject matter of the assignment was destroyed. Therefore, I entertain a clear opinion, putting aside the effects of the two exhibitions, which I have named, that there had not been any publication by Mr. Wallace. If there were not any sort of arrangement or contract between the exhibitors in Manchester and London, I would feel the greatest difficulty in deciding the question, but I am now assuming that there were rules which would affect the case, and entirely alter the question. Now, supposing there had not been any assignment and publication by Mr. Wallace, the next question is, whether the picture was at all assignable by Mr. Wallace to Mr. Egge? and on this point, I am of opinion the right was assignable. Assuming there was no publication by Mr. Wallace, then comes the question, "Did Mr. Turner publish the picture so as to lose all right to it?"—was the exhibition at Mr. Cranfield's a publication? The question upon the whole of the evidence—for I am not to decide upon a portion and exclude the rest—is, whether it is not perfectly plain and free from doubt that the exhibition at Cranfield's was to effect a particular purpose, namely—that of obtaining subscribers, the painting having been exhibited to enable the public to ascertain whether it was a picture of such class and merit, as would make it worth their while to procure an engraving from it? Every one knows what has taken place for years with regard to pictures. I believe the last painting exhibited in Dublin, previously to that in question was "Eastward Ho!" and the very same course was pursued in reference to obtaining subscribers for this as was pursued in that of the Chatterton picture. I had the curiosity to ascertain the price of "Eastward Ho!" and was informed that the purchaser had not acquired a right to engrave the picture. That right was reserved. The picture was exhibited in the principal towns of England, where large numbers of subscribers were obtained to the engraving, and the sum realised in this way exceeded by an enormous degree the price of the original picture. The right to engrave is always reserved by Sir E. Landseer, and the sums which he received for the engraving, even of her Majesty's pictures, vastly exceeded the price of the pictures themselves. His honour then drew attention to the peculiar features of the stereoscopic slides of Mr. Robinson, their resembling the original picture of the "Death of Chatterton." He referred to the exact copy of the "Window," the "Candle going out," "sickly plants," &c., which he said proved beyond question that the photographs were suggested by Mr. Wallace's picture, and not from biographical records, as had been stated. He should very much regret being compelled, by strict law or crotchets, to dismiss the petition, as he had done in another case—Burke v. O'Fay. That case had been very much discussed in the House of Commons, and he was sorry he had been obliged to decree in the way he had done. He would examine the various facts in connection with the present case, and consider his judgment more at length, and, in all probability, lay the ground work for some Parliamentary interference. He would expose the transactions in this case which would lead to this result.

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C. said he wished to inform the court that Mr. Robinson had not sworn in his affidavit that he had taken the suggestion of the picture from biographical records. He had taken the suggestion for the series of photographs from biography, but for the "Death of Chatterton" he had paid repeated visits to Mr. Cranfield's to study the picture and make it his model.

His Lordship then adjourned his final adjudication upon the case.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—SATURDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Common Jury).

Bradshaw v. Kelly.

Mr. Harrison opened the pleadings.

The action was brought to recover the sum of £42 13s. 4d., for whiskey sold to the defendant by the plaintiff, who is a distiller, resident in the county Down. The entire account amounted to £145 3s. 4d., but credit was given for different payments, which reduced it to the amount claimed.

Mr. Charles Barry, Q.C., stated the case on behalf of the defendant. He said that the dealings had been carried on between a man named M'Cullagh, the agent of the plaintiff, and the defendant's wife, who kept the accounts for the defendant, he being an illiterate man. The defendant's wife was dead, and since her death he disputed the amount claimed by the plaintiff. An investigation took place into the accounts between the parties, and the result of it was the defendant insisted he paid a sum amounting to £41, for which he alleged he did not get credit. The matter was referred to arbitration, the plaintiff appointing a mercantile man, and the defendant a schoolmaster. The arbitration, however, did not take place, it being alleged the mercantile man refused to sit in arbitration with the schoolmaster, and the result was the institution of the present action.

Dr. Ball, Q.C., on behalf of the plaintiff, disputed five of the items, and alleged that the items had been altered.

Mr. M'Cullagh, the plaintiff's agent, was examined in reference to the accounts, and deposed that £42 was due by the defendant on the accounts.

The case was of an uninteresting character, being simply a question of account between the parties.

The jury found for the defendant.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Dr. Ball, Q.C., and Mr. Harrison. Attorney—Mr. Thomas Carleton. For the defendant—Mr. Charles Barry, Q.C., and Mr. Hammill. Attorney—Mr. John Rea.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SATURDAY.

NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Common Jury.)

ORAL SLANDER.

Moynaghan v. Callaghan.

Mr. Curtis opened the pleadings. The summons and plaint contained two counts, charging the defendant with having slandered the plaintiff by calling him "a perjured rascal." The defendant traversed the speaking of the words, and meant that he did not speak them in the defamatory sense imputed. Damages were laid at £100.

Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., with whom Sir C. O'Loghlen, Q.C., stated the case.

Timothy Moynaghan, examined—I am the plaintiff in this action; I have been a paymaster-sergeant in the army, and am now a pensioner; I reside in Mill-street, Cork, where I carry on the grocery and public-house business; I also sell leather; on the 1st of October last, a customer named Hare bought groceries in my shop; when he went out of the shop he was met by the defendant; I went out and told Hare to go home, as it was not a night for him to be out, his wife being so ill; I told him if he wanted money or goods he could have them; the defendant made answer, and said that Hare wanted no money from "a perjured rascal like me," and to be off "you perjured rascal;" he followed me to the door repeating these words; I had said nothing to provoke them; I sold goods to the defendant about ten years ago, for which I processed him.

The Deputy Clerk of the Peace of the Petty Sessions held at Fermoy proved that the defendant had been decreed at the suit of the plaintiff for a sum of £2 2s.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiteside, Q.C.—Do you feel now very much grieved in your feelings?—Not at present.

You look most good-natured and comfortable—in fact like a pensioner—you are fat (laughter.) Did your attorney, Mr. Corney Callaghan, write any letter to the defendant before he brought him into the Common Pleas?—I do not know.

Where is Hare?—He's not many miles from you—he's on the gallery.

Did you stop at Mallow on your way to the city of Dublin?—I stopped one night.

Did you and Callaghan and Hare all lodge together that night?—We did.

Had you any supper that night?—None.

Well, you look like a man who lived on nothing. (Laughter.) Had you anything to drink?—Two bottles of ale.

Did Callaghan drink with you?—He drank in my company.

Had you a pleasant talk together?—No.

Did you play cards together? [Here counsel introduced cards].

Where did you stop when you came to town?—At Coffey's, in Bridge-street.

Did Callaghan drop in there too?—He followed us wherever we went. (Laughter.)

Did you dine with him?—No, we dined separately.

Did you drink any?—I generally drunk a bottle of ale.

Had you a game of cards?—No.

Are you a quiet man when you are vexed?—Very few people are quiet when vexed.

Denis Moynaghan deposed to hearing the deponent using the words complained of.

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., addressed the jury for the defendant.

Denis Hare, examined—He remembered the first of October; he was on the evening of that day buying goods at Moynaghan's; he was standing outside the counter, when Callaghan called him out, and said he wanted to give him money; the plaintiff then said, "don't mind the perjuring rogue; if you want any money, I'll give it to you;" Callaghan said it was his (the plaintiff's) own name he was calling him; they went outside the door, and were followed by the plaintiff, who repeated the expression; they both abused each other.

Cross-examined by Sir C. O'Loghlen—I did not tell the plaintiff's attorney last night, that it was Callaghan who first used the abusive words; I slept with Callaghan last night.

Simon Callagher—The defendant was not examined. His account of the transaction was the same as that given by Hare. The plaintiff and he played cards together at Mallow; they also stopped together at Coffey's.

The Jury intimated that they did not think it necessary to hear Mr. Brereton, Q.C., for the defendant.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen then summed up, on the part of the plaintiff.

The Chief Justice charged the jury, stating that if they believed the language complained of was more abuse, they would find for the defendant. The action for slander, it was true, could not be tried anywhere but in a superior court; but the Legislature had discouraged such actions, because they said that unless the party recovered more than 40s. he should abide his own costs.

The jury found for the plaintiff one farthing damage.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—SATURDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron, and a Special Jury.)

REVENUE CASE.

The Attorney-General v. Smith.

Mr. Jebb, on behalf of the Crown, opened the pleadings in this case, which was a *scire facias* to recover from the defendant, who is a barrister, the amount of the penalty set forth in a joint and several bond (£3,000), which had been executed on the 19th December, 1857, by the defendant, together with Mr. J. G. Jones, sen., R.M., of Thurles, and Mr. John Gore Jones, jun., by which the defendant, together with Mr. G. Jones, the elder, became sureties for Mr. J. G. Jones, that he would "faithfully execute and discharge the duties of income-tax collector, and receive all sums of money paid him, return all schedules of defaulters, and pay into the Bank of Ireland, *de die in diem* the money received by him, and deliver, when required, true and faithful accounts." It appeared that the other defendant, Mr. Jones, permitted judgment to go by default against him, and the sum now sought to be recovered by the present proceedings from Mr. Smyth, on foot of the Crown bond was the moiety of the sum of £2,098 15s. 10d. The defence was that Mr. J. G. Gore, jun., had been appointed by the Commissioners of Income-tax to collect the duties on profits arising from property, professions, trades, and officers under schedule "D" and "E" of the 16 and 17 Vic., cap. 34, in and for, the city of Dublin. The defendant also pleaded that the bond had been executed, but that execution ought not to be had against him (defendant), inasmuch as the Jones referred to had been appointed collector of income-tax for one year, on the 25th December, 1853, and after the lapse of the first year, he (Jones) had been again appointed, on the 26th December, 1854, for another year, and, subsequently, re-appointed on the 26th December, 1855, and 1856, and also on the 19th December, 1857, that on each of these several occasions of re-appointment, bonds were executed, and that that sought to be put in suit was the most recent. Defendant also stated that he believed that during the entire time of his (Jones's) holding office, he performed his duties subject to certain published rules; that he believed, at the time he entered into the bond, that Jones had, during all the previous period in which he acted as collector, duly performed his duties under those rules, but that he (defendant) had, since the issue of the present *scire facias*, discovered that, from the date of Jones' appointment in 1853, and from thence, continually, during all the time he so acted as collector, he, without defendant's knowledge, but with the full knowledge of the commissioners and of the superintendents, wilfully failed to discharge the duties of his office, and failed to account for the moneys received by him. That the commissioners, notwithstanding they were aware of this, still contined to re-appoint him, although it was in their power to dismiss him, and that they concealed from defendant all knowledge of Jones' defaults and misconduct, and defendant was thereby induced to believe that Jones had only performed his several duties, and that he was trustworthy, and of such probity of character as defendant might become security for him, and the commissioners thereby induced him (defendant) to execute the bond, which he would not have done had he not believed in the fitness and honesty of Jones. The defendant, therefore, pleaded that it was against reason and good conscience that he should be charged with a debt which he had incurred in consequence of the wilful neglect of the commissioner.

Mr. Joy, Q.C., stated the defence—The onus of proof lying on the defendant, and said it appeared that in or about the month of October, 1858, Mr. Jones absconded, leaving defalcations in his accounts to a large amount. At the conclusion of the counsel's statement, evidence was entered into on the part of the defendant.

The case has not concluded.

Counsel for the Crown—The Right Hon. the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Messrs. J. Brooke, Q.C.; Macdonough, Q.C., and Jebb.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Joy, Q.C.; Rolleston, Q.C.; R. Armstrong, Q.C.; M'Mahon, and D. R. Pigot.

CONSOLIDATED NISI PRIUS COURT—Nov. 25.

(Before Baron Greene and a Common Jury.)

Haffield v. Mackenzie.

Mr. Purcell opened the pleadings, and Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., stated the case for the plaintiff. Mr. Haffield was a surgeon, residing in Charlemont-street, in this city. The defendant was Emily Mackenzie, calling herself Lady Mackenzie, and sometimes Countess Fernandez. About the last day of February, in the present year, the plaintiff was called upon by a messenger from the defendant, who said that he was required to attend upon her at her residence, Elm Grove, Newtown Park, Blackrock. Upon proceeding to the house referred to, he found the defendant suffering from a cutaneous disease which confined her to bed. He undertook to cure her, and for that purpose entered into an agreement to accept, as remuneration, £5 per day. He effected a cure, and thereupon claimed £177. Of this sum £40 had been paid on account, and the present action was brought to recover the balance remaining due of £137.

Mr. Henry B. Haffield, examined by Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., stated that on the last day in February last, he was called upon by Corrigan, who informed him that his attendance was required at Elm Grove, the residence of the defendant; on proceeding there he found Lady Mackenzie to be suffering from exema; she informed him that she had had the advice of four medical men previously, but had derived no benefit whatever from it; one of them suggested amputation of a limb, but she said she would rather die than lose her leg; she asked how witness expected to be feed for his attendance upon her; he said that he could not presume to dictate to her ladyship, and that he felt himself quite safe in her hands; defendant then stated that she had been in the habit of paying £2 a visit to her last medical attendant from Dublin; witness said he was quite satisfied with the quotation—(a laugh)—she said that she required two visits to be paid each day, and that as at night she suffered most pain, it was necessary that the medical man should sleep in the house; it was ultimately agreed that £5 per day should be paid, a visit to be given each morning and evening, and witness to sleep in the house, ready to be called during the night; never agreed with her to charge nothing if he did not effect a cure in six weeks; there was no agreement to effect a cure in any specified time; the operation of dressing was very painful and tedious, occupying two hours and a half each morning and evening; on the 3rd March, witness received a cheque from the defendant for £20, and a second cheque for a similar amount on the 17th of the same month; after the 17th he objected to further attendance unless he was paid more regularly; it was then promised that he would be paid by the middle of June; on the 12th of April she wrote to inquire how they stood with respect to money matters, as she was going to Bath; on the 18th April she proceeded to Bath, and witness accompanied her to the steamer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jordan—I was called in to attend the defendant by Corrigan; I never recommended Corrigan's wife to the defendant; I have been so far fortunate professionally as to repair a nose—(a laugh)—I repaired a nose on a gentleman's face in first-rate style; on my oath, as a medical man, the defendant required three attendances during the day; I arrived at Elm Grove generally about eight o'clock in the evening, and had tea there; the defendant was suffering from exema, which is an erupt disease coming from the skin—it literally means a boiling out; I am not in the habit of charging five guineas a day to my patients, nor did I charge it on this occasion; I did not tell her on the 12th April that any attendance I might give her after that date would be complimentary; I know Mr. Corrigan, the curator of the Royal Dublin Society's Agricultural Museum; he is cousin to the witness Corrigan; I could not do otherwise than return him my thanks for recommending me.

Mr. Adams, examined by Mr. Purcell—I am a fellow of the College of Surgeons; I think that the charge of £5 for a surgeon going out to Blackrock and rendering the services which Mr. Haffield described is not unreasonable; the ordinary visit is charged about £2; the continuance all night of attendance makes a serious difference.

To Mr. Clarke, Q.C.—The fee in those cases very much depends upon the rank and station of the medical man; Mr. Haffield is a surgeon of respectable position; I would not be satisfied myself with two guineas for two visits each day.

Mrs. Corrigan, examined—I was obliged to sit up with the defendant every night; I saw Mr. Haffield in attendance, and have known him to be called up at night to dress Lady Mackenzie's sores; the operation might take probably about an hour; she got better under his treatment, and was at length enabled to leave her bed and go to England; she never told me how Mr. Haffield was to be paid, but she said some time after he had been there that she had given him a draft for £20, and again in a few days afterwards she said she had given him a second draft for £20; at another period she told me that she would give Mr. Haffield £100 in all, and that she thought that ought to satisfy him.

To Mr. Jordan—I heard that Mr. Haffield had repaired a nose—(a laugh)—I told this to the defendant the night before he was sent for; he was in attendance about six weeks; it used to take him one hour at night to dress the defendant's sores, and two hours each morning and evening; I know a female relative of my husband's of the name of Corrigan; she is sister of the Mr. Corrigan, the person who recommended Mr Haffield to the defendant; she was taken into Lady Mackenzie's employment as lady's maid; I have myself an action against the defendant for 13 guineas, the amount which she arranged to me for a year; I was in her service from February to October.

Rosanna Corrigan, examined—I was always present when the plaintiff performed the dressing operations; he attended every day and night, with the exception of one night; Mr. Haffield brought a bath and leg rest.

Cross-examined—The bath was in the form of a marquee; it was supported on three poles, and was made of flannel and cotton; the patient went inside, and the bath was drawn round her neck; vapour was then applied beneath; she had this bath five or six times; she complained that it reduced her strength very much; the plaintiff would not allow her to drink any wine; I slept very little during the time I was there; I slept upon a chair; the defendant got up, to the best of my recollection, three or four nights.

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Clarke, Q.C., called on the court to direct a verdict for the defendant, as the plaintiff had not proved his registration, pursuant to the twenty-second and thirty-second sections of the 21st and 22nd Vict., cap. 20.

The objection was overruled.

Mr. Clarke, Q.C., then stated the defendant's case. His client, he said, was an old lady easily imposed on. She was induced by the representations of her servant to call in the plaintiff, on the representation of a wonderful cure he had made in restoring or rather creating a new nose—(laughter)—on the face of a man who had lost the original organ. The first thing plaintiff did was to depreciate the treatment of the medical men who preceded him—Dr. Wilmot for instance, than whom no man could stand higher in his profession. That gentleman treated the defendant as requiring nourishment, considering the affection of her limb as the result of impoverishment of blood. Dr. Haffield immediately, upon the Sangrado principle, adopted the opposite line of treatment, cut off her claret, and submitted her to the action of a vapour bath. The defence, as would be proved by the defendant, was that plaintiff undertook to cure her in six weeks, and to restore her to such a state of health, she would be able to dance the polka, and if he did not succeed he would not charge for his services. So far from effecting a cure, the defendant's state of health became worse, and when she left for Bath, for the benefit of the waters, she could scarcely stand upright. The visits for which plaintiff demanded remuneration were two each day, and stopping at defendant's house at night was proposed by himself as necessary. Defendant never imagined he would have insisted on being paid two guineas for each of those day visits, and a guinea for the night. If she did, she would never have availed herself of his offer. He had been only called up at night three times during the time he slept in the salubrious climate of Newtownpark. His client felt that the demand was a monstrous one, and though she believed she had not derived any benefit from his treatment, she paid him £40 for attendance, and thought that sufficient. If the jury thought he should have more, it was for them to fix the additional sum he was, in their opinion, entitled to; but he called on them, in the name of justice, to shield this old lady from what she considered an exorbitant demand.

Dr. Wilmot proved his attendance on defendant, and that he ordered her a generous and stimulating course of treatment. He had received £2 a visit, but never attended more than once a day. Had he done so he would have made a reduction on his charge after the first two or three visits.

On cross-examination, Dr. Wilmot said that perfect unanimity did not always exist amongst doctors, and that there were two or three opposite theories of almost every disease.

Mr. Jordan then addressed the jury for the defendant, and Mr. Purcell was about to reply, but was stopped by the jury, who said they had made up their minds. They were satisfied, they stated, that no special agreement was made with the plaintiff, and they were prepared to say what they thought would be reasonable compensation.

Mr. Purcell said that he would not at that late hour (half-past four o'clock) insist on addressing the jury, as he was satisfied the case was in safe hands.

The jury then found for the plaintiff for twenty-six visits, at two guineas each, deducting £40 already paid.

Verdict accordingly.

Police Intelligence.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—SATURDAY.

AN AGED DELINQUENT.—Catherine Kennedy, a woman said to be 80 years of age, was brought up on remand by Police constable 35 D, charged with stealing 11 sheets of tin from a shop in Charles-street some days ago, and also with having a saucepan in her possession for which she could not satisfactorily account.—She was sent for trial to the sessions.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE—SATURDAY.

STEALING.—A woman, named Mary Ann Bentley, residing in Kelly's-Court, was charged with stealing five bed rugs, four blankets, four sheets, and some other articles, from a room in Beggar's Bush Barracks, on the night of the 6th inst. This property was in the charge of two coloured sergeants of the 22nd Regiment. One of the sergeants having got private information, went with Sergeant Smith of the G division to the prisoner's residence, when the greater portion of the property was found. She had been repeatedly in the barrack, and had an opportunity of taking away the aforesaid articles. She denied however, having taken them, and said they had been thrown over the wall by soldiers to other women, who brought them to her room. She also gave the names of the parties.—The case was remanded.

REVIEW OF THE CORN TRADE.

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

The frost of last week has disappeared, and light southerly winds, with occasional showers and a mild temperature, have succeeded. The present fine weather is suitable for our agricultural friends who have heavy lands to farm, and no doubt they are taking advantage of it. Red chaff white is the favourite seed wheat in the surrounding districts this season.

The value of wheat has for the present reached its height, and the edge is taken off the tone of the trade this week. It must be remembered, however, in calculating for future operations, that the late advance has been slow and steady; that prices are still moderate; that our millers have not to contend with large importations of foreign flour; and that we rapidly approach the time when the Baltic and Black Seas are frozen up. On the other hand, millers have, during the last month, bought heavily, and both they and the dealers in the principal importing towns are full for the present. Ireland is a large importer of foreign wheat this year, and is likely to continue so. Our own crop is short, and the rapidly growing prosperity of the whole country shows itself by the increasing consumption of wheaten flour. There is no change to note in the value of prepared white oats, suitable for shipping, but farmers' parcels are a shade easier to buy. Good malting barley has now reached a pound per barrel, and grinding sorts have got uncommonly scarce and dear. Our fresh arrivals are small, and comprise 2,000 quarters wheat, but good supplies are known to be on the way. It always happens, when a dull turn of the trade sets in, the telegrams from the Corn Exchange, London, and other important marts, are thoughtfully studied. Yesterday we were favoured with the following, but it would be difficult to say whether the usual brevity of the Cork report, or the full particulars given by the Messrs. Usborne, of London, was the most satisfactory to the interested. We give them *verbatim*:—

CORK CORN MARKET, Nov. 23.—White wheat, 26s. 6d. to 28s.; red, 25s. 6d. to 26s. 9d.; oats, 10s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Nov. 23.—Supplies moderate. Wheat—English cleared off at 1s. to 2s. advance on Monday, and foreign very firm and looking upward. Barley firm, and fully as dear. Flour unaltered in value.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—At to-day's market, supplies of foreign grain small. Wheat—English cleared at 1s. to 2s. decline from Monday week. Foreign fully as dear as last week. Floating cargoes begin to arrive, but most buyers hold off till further supplies reach port. Flour quite as dear as Monday. Indian corn quite neglected, and on passage offered at rather less money. Barley—Next to no grinding sorts here, and much wanted. Rye wanted for the Continent at its decline. Beans and peas very firm. Oats unchanged, but good healthy trade for fresh foreign.

To-day's English markets came in lower and inactive; at Glasgow, yesterday, the Corn Exchange was thinly attended, and to have made sales a reduction of 6d. per boll would have been necessary. Here, on Tuesday last, we had a moderate supply of wheat and oats, and a very small one of barley. The demand for wheat was fair at the beginning, but towards the close middling and inferior gave way 6d per barrel. Oats dull, and 3d. to 6d. lower. Barley was eagerly bought, at 6d. to 1s. advance. A good business was done in foreign wheat at full prices. Indian corn without change.

A pension of 12,000f. has been accorded to the widow of General Espinasse, who was killed in Italy; and at her death half of it is to go to her three children.

A line of omnibuses has recently been established at Beyrouth, the first ever seen in Syria. The Bedouins run from all sides to see them pass, and stand looking after them with astonishment.

BIRTHS.

Denny—November 22, at Anne-street, Waterford, the wife of [illegible] Denny, Esq., of a son.

Milles—At Rackheath Hall, near Norwich, the Hon. Mrs. [illegible], of a son.

Taylor—November 21, at Fermoy, the wife of Surgeon-Major [illegible], M.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dixon and Wilson—In St. Saviour's Church, South [illegible], by the Rev. Henry B. Tristram, Rector of Castle Eden, [illegible], forth Dixon, Esq., of Chancery-lane, London, and South [illegible], Surrey, to Martha, only child of the late Rev. James Wilson, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Rector of [illegible], county Tyrone.

Shannon and O'Gorman—Nov. 24, at Clare Castle, James [illegible], Esq., Solicitor, of Derry, Ennistymon, county Clare, to [illegible] Agnes, eldest daughter of J. O'Gorman, Esq., of [illegible], Clare.

Shaw and Boteler—Nov. 22, at Prestbury, Cheltenham, by the Rev. C. J. [illegible] John Griffiths, late of Wadham College, Oxford, the Rev. [illegible] Shaw, son of the late Captain C. Shaw, R.N., to Julia [illegible], third daughter of Captain J. H. Boteler, R.N.

DEATHS.

Carleton—Nov. 19, Christopher Dorchester Carleton, Esq., eldest son of the late George Guy Carleton, formerly Captain of the [illegible] Royal Irish Regiment of Foot, and of Beechmount, county Cork.

Hayes—November 26th instant, at 36, College-green, Mr. W[illegible] Hayes, of congestion of the brain, aged 55.

Holden—Nov. 22, at his residence, Lower Craven Place, Kentish [illegible], in his 64th year, Henry George Holden, Esq., for nearly fifty years in the Rolls Chapel office, and late a First Class Assistant Keeper of the Public Records there.

Robson—On the 24th inst., at his residence, Broadway-terrace, Camden-town, in his 71st year, Mr. Thomas Robson, of Marshall-street, Golden-square, Liquorpond-street, Gray's-inn-lane, and Red Cross-street, Southwark.

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